

WESTERN JEALOUSY OF THE EAST UNFOUNDED. REVOLUTION STARTLES SPAIN.

LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

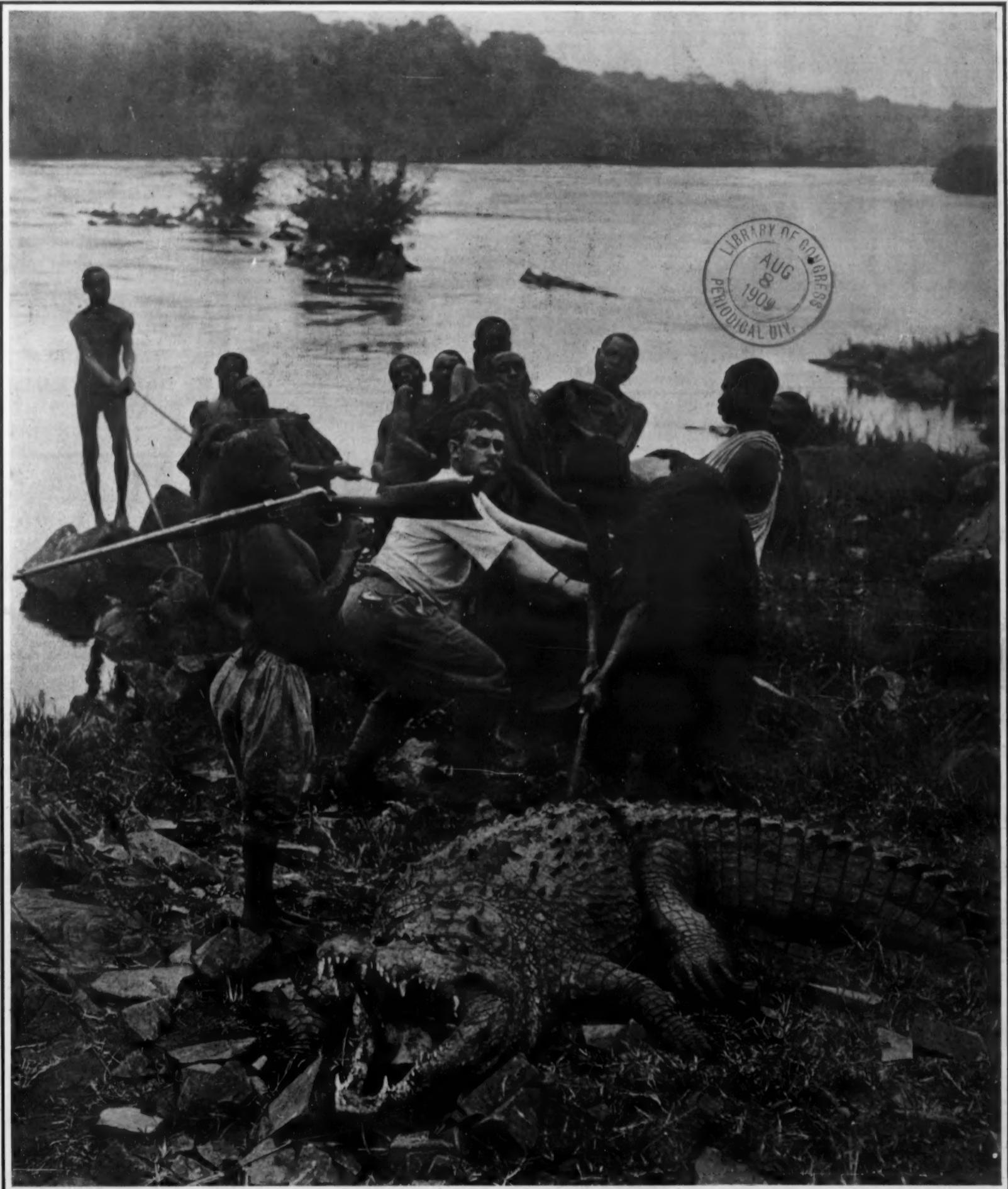
Cla. B,
AUG 9 1909

THE OLDEST AND BEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Vol. CIX. No. 2814

New York, August 12, 1909

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THE CHARLES SCHWEINER PRESS

A Terror of the African Rivers Slain.

WHITE HUNTER AND NATIVE HELPERS SECURING THE BODY OF A HUGE CROCODILE SHOT WHILE SUNNING ITSELF ON THE BANK OF THE UPPER NILE.—Photograph by MacQuies and Dutkevich Expedition.

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Benevolence of the Press.

By Hart Lyman, editor of the New York Tribune.

ONE TEST of the character of a profession, as expressed by its aggregate membership, is the amount of gratuitous work which it does for the benefit of individuals or society in general. I believe the total is much larger than an offhand estimate would be likely to make it. It is certain that the work of the world could hardly begin to be done, and that a vast sum of human misery would go wholly unrelieved, except for the unrewarded, unselfish services of busy men and women. It would be interesting to journalists themselves, and perhaps surprising to others, to know on how large a proportion of the space at the disposition of newspapers, demands are daily made in the name of charity, civic progress, and social betterment, and how much space is actually surrendered for such purposes. Nor would it be at all fair to say that the papers publish such reports, propositions, and appeals merely because their readers want them.

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TERMS: Ten cents a copy, \$5.00 a year.
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CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new address, and the ledger number on their wrapper. From two to three weeks must necessarily elapse before the change can be made, and before the first copy of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will reach any new subscriber.

Subscribers to Preferred List (see Jasper's column in this issue) will get current issue always.

The publishers will be glad to hear from subscribers who have just cause for complaint because of delay in the delivery of their papers, or for any other reason.

If LESLIE'S WEEKLY cannot be found at any news-stand, the publishers would be under obligations if that fact be promptly reported on postal card or by letter.



A NOTED COMMERCIAL HEAD CENTER.

COSTLY AND COMMODIOUS BUILDING OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE AT NEW YORK.—Blauvelt.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, or \$2.50 for six months, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevance to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of Leslie-Judge Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

IT IS curious how little attention is paid, while everybody is holding stocks for a rise, to facts that during a bear movement would be regarded as significant. The strike of the tin-plate workers against the effort of the Steel Corporation to run its mills on the open-shop plan attracted no attention until it was followed by the report that 18,000 organized coal miners in the Pittsburgh district would strike in sympathy with the tin-plate workers. This is not a good time for strikes. Nevertheless, sometimes a little difficulty, which at first seemed inconsequential, develops very serious phases, and this fact is always taken advantage of by bear operators in Wall Street.

Of late the bulls have been in such complete control and have so entirely overruled the bears that the latter have apparently lost heart. At least they have shown no leadership, perhaps because of the expectation that some of the bull leaders who had sold out at a handsome profit might take the bear side of the market so as to get in again for another profit. That they were willing to do this is evidenced by many facts. Usually they wait for the psychological moment when they can use some powerful factor like tight money or a bad crop report or something of that kind to force a break.

If stocks have gone into weak hands to any large extent the bears are pretty sure to find it out, and while some holders will resist a decline on the start, others are always ready to sell because their margins are too slender to permit

them to hold. Then, again, others become frightened if the decline continues, and, though able to hold their stocks, they fear they may suffer severer losses, and proceed to unload. If the bears find that stocks yield readily and that the public is inclined to unload, they can very easily continue the pressure as far as they believe the market will stand it. When everybody thinks there is no end to the decline, it will be found that the bear leaders themselves have been the heaviest purchasers. Hence the eagerness with which leading brokers have been watching the market during the recent period of dullness.

I have spoken of the probabilities of tight money, late in summer or early in the fall. This probability is decidedly increased by the investment of a large amount of surplus funds, which has been going on all through this year, in the issues of bonds by various railroads and industrial corporations. These bonds constitute a sort of fixed investment, though they are not regarded as speculative, and every dollar they absorb means just so much less of surplus funds for investment. Scarcely a week passes that we do not hear of another new issue of bonds, and in nearly every instance we are told that it has been successfully disposed of. The absorption of so many millions in this way will make it all the easier for the banks and the leaders of the Street at any time they please to give a twist to interest rates and to tighten the money market. Meanwhile, liquidation continues, with a market very erratic and variable in strength, a condition that often precedes a decline. The outlook would be entirely different if prices had not had such a long-continued advance.

We are not to have a banner year for crops. That is already understood. Winter wheat is less than the average, spring wheat will not be more than normal, indications of the cotton crop show that it will be but a moderate one, while as to corn, no reliable predictions

(Continued on page 161.)

FINANCIAL



Bought one of our Coupon Bonds a few months ago. Shortly after he found himself needing that money badly and he asked for it. He got it—by return mail. He naturally thinks well of our Company, as this letter shows:—

AMERICAN SECURITIES CO.
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SPOKANE, WASH.

Louis N. Moss, Pres. A. M. Moss, Vice-Pres.
E. C. Ingram, Sec'y & Treas.

Mr. Calvin G. Fencil, April 22nd, 1909.
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Dear Sir—Your favor of March 12th addressed to me has been overlooked. Some time ago I was the owner of some of the first mortgage bonds of the New York Central Realty Co., which I later cashed in. I can truthfully say that from my personal experience I consider these bonds a perfectly safe investment and an investment which may be realized upon on short notice.

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LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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"In God We Trust."

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Thursday, August 12, 1909

No. 2814

Let Business Men Organize.

IN THESE days of corporation and income-tax propositions, of assaults upon the railways, and of raids upon property of all sorts from many directions, there is an imperative demand upon the representatives of the great industrial, financial, and transportation interests of the country to take steps to make their influence distinctly felt in Congress and in the various State Legislatures. The National Council for Industrial Defense shows how business men may act effectively if they co-operate with promptness, vigor, and intelligence. That league, which is composed of 198 national, State, and local organizations of business and professional men, which has representatives in nearly every State, did a work for good government and sane and robust Americanism in the past two years for which it has never received adequate recognition from the press of the country.

From all over the country delegations from the National Council for Industrial Defense went to Washington in January, 1908, and, in conferences with President Roosevelt and the leaders in the Senate and House, protested against the class-legislation program which the leaders of the American Federation of Labor were trying to frighten Congress into enacting, on the threat of opposing the Republican party in the campaign which was to begin a few months later. Through the influence of the council, that un-American propaganda was defeated. In June of that year, when the same elements endeavored to force an anti-Republican program into the platform of the Republican convention in Chicago, the council again fought them, and once more defeated them. During the canvass representatives of the council, in every one of the Northern and Western States, worked zealously and effectively for Mr. Taft, although many of them were Democrats. The council participated in the campaign not as Republicans or Democrats, but as friends of honest, sensible Americanism, who wanted to head off any rash experiments in legislation.

There are more reasons for business men to organize in their own defense now than there were in 1908. Assaults upon property which were not contemplated last year are made now. There was nothing in the Republican platform about a corporation or an income tax. Nobody can tell what further menaces of the same sort may be in store for us when Congress meets in its regular session in December. That will be the long session. Demagogues and mischief-makers will have abundance of time on their hands in which to make trouble for the solid business interests of the country. The fact that a campaign for the election of a new Congress will be near at hand will make the politicians in both parties timid. They will be inclined to surrender on vital principles of good government.

On the day after the election of 1908, Mr. Taft said that, in a very large measure, he owed his victory to the work which Democratic and Republican business men did for him in the campaign. He referred particularly to the fight which was made for him by the Republicans and Democrats of the National Council for Industrial Defense, with their machinery extending throughout the country. A still more imperative need for united action by business men of both parties is just ahead of us. The council offers a nucleus for a strong concentration of effort by men engaged in all sorts of industries and in transportation and commerce, in defense of their interests. Either in co-operation with the National Council for Industrial Defense or in some other league, but preferably with the council, the business men of the country should organize so as to work in Washington in the coming winter, and in every State in the campaign next summer and fall, to check the wave of destructive radicalism which threatens to sweep over the country.

Common Sense at Washington.

ONE MORE evidence of reviving common sense in the administration of the Department of Justice at Washington. The Utah Fuel Company, a subsidiary corporation of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, pleaded guilty, in the United States Court, to an indictment charging it with having conspired to defraud the United States of 1,440 acres of coal lands. It was fined \$8,000. It also conveyed to the United States the land in question, valued at \$50,000, forfeited the purchase price, and paid \$192,000 for the coal taken from other lands which could not be reconveyed to the government, because they were mortgaged in behalf of innocent holders of securities. After this settlement other suits were brought, and the fuel company has just settled them by an agreement with Attorney-General Wickesham and the Secretary of the Interior, by which the company pays the Federal government \$73,000, reconveys 800 acres of coal lands worth \$40,000, and forfeits the \$14,400 paid to the government when the patents were issued. The suits involving these properties have now been

dropped, as the settlement is regarded as complete and satisfactory, and as the company has shown a disposition to make full restitution and to see to it that the law is strictly conformed to in the future. Thus the government replenishes its treasury without involving the needless expense of prolonged litigation. The policy of disposing of these vexatious cases promptly and in a businesslike way is to the decided advantage of the Federal treasury and cannot be too highly commended.

Republican Stalwarts and Insurgents.

THIS is not the first time that a small but active element among the Republicans has embarrassed the party and given aid and comfort to the Democracy. In the Republican National Convention of 1856 there was a hard fight among the platform-makers against that clause which proclaimed that it was "both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, slavery and polygamy." Some members of the committee said the expression was too harsh and emphatic. Others said the coupling of slavery with polygamy would give needless offense to the South and would repel many Northern Democrats who otherwise would vote the Republican ticket. The clause remained in the platform, however, and every Republican of the after day was glad it remained.

Insurgents in Lincoln's own party impeded him, for a time, almost as much as did those whom he was fighting below the Potomac and the Ohio. Some of them wanted him to issue an emancipation proclamation before the war was under way six months—a policy which, at that stage of the struggle, would have alienated the border States and have been fatal to the Union cause. He deferred the proclamation until the country was ready for it, and the party and the country stood by him. Thus the Radical ticket nominated by the Republican bolters in 1864, composed of Fremont for President and John Cochrane, of New York, for Vice-President withdrew from the campaign several weeks before the voting day.

When Chase, Trumbull, Horace Greeley, Charles Francis Adams, Andrew G. Curtin, David Davis, George W. Julian, and others who had been among the founders of the party bolted Grant in 1872 and leagued themselves with the Democrats, many Republicans believed that their party's days were numbered; but Grant's sweeping victory showed that they were mistaken. George William Curtis, Carl Schurz, and their associate seceders in 1884 did, indeed, aid in defeating Blaine and in giving victory to Cleveland; but the triumph was short-lived, as Cleveland's two terms were the only days of Democratic ascendancy which the country has had in half a century. Moreover, in only two years (1893-95) of Cleveland's terms was the Democratic party in complete control of the government.

The Republican party rejected the "Ohio idea" of 1868, which urged greenback inflation, and which had John A. Logan, of Illinois, William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and many other Republican leaders as advocates. The public-credit act, which pledged the Republican party to keep its promise to every man who lent a dollar to the government in its hour of peril, was one of the first measures which the Republican Congress placed upon the statute-book after Grant entered the presidency in 1869. Under the leadership of Grant, Conkling, Sherman, and other chieftains, and against the counsel of a few prominent members of their party, the Republican Congress in 1875 passed the resumption act and Grant signed it, by which all the country's currency was brought up to the gold level in 1879, and which has held every dollar of the currency, silver and paper, up to that line ever since.

Teller, Dubois, and many other Republicans from the prairie and mountain States walked out of the Republican convention at St. Louis in 1896, because their party persisted in declaring for the gold standard; but Hanna, Foraker, Platt, and the other Republican stalwarts kept the gold plank in the platform, and under that sign the party conquered. The Republican bolters went over to Bryan, and they enabled him to make a canvass which was surprising for the enthusiasm which it displayed and for the power which it evinced at the polls. The Republicans' courage, honesty, and sanity, however, drew hundreds of thousands of sound-money Democrats over to them and helped to give McKinley his big majority; whereas, if the Republicans in the convention had dodged or straddled the issue, these Democratic votes would have been lost and Bryan might have been elected.

It has been the same with imperialism, the tariff, and other issues. On many questions Republican insurgents were as active and persistent as they were in the debates on the Payne bill in the extra session of 1909. The good sense and balance of the majority of the Republicans prevailed, however. Thus Messrs. Aldrich, Hale, Cannon, and the other conservatives have kept the party intact, maintained Republican

traditions for poise, public spirit, and progressiveness, and have given the party a new claim on the continued support of the American people.

The Plain Truth.

LET OUR readers see how much of a reduction in the cost of shoes, clothing, and other necessities will result from the reduction in the tariff. Let them figure out how little leather it takes to make a pair of shoes, and how little cloth to make a coat, and that the largest item of expense is always the labor cost. Do they want a cut in wages? If so, let them clamor for lower prices.

NOTWITHSTANDING the distinct progress made in the construction of flying machines, the art of aviation by human beings is still very much in its infancy. This is proved by the frequent mishaps which occur to aeronauts, whether using gas-bag contrivances or aeroplanes. Everybody remembers how Orville Wright was badly injured and an army officer was killed by the fall of the Wright machine near Washington. Zeppelin's great dirigible balloons have in two instances come to grief, and numbers of other balloonists have met with serious accidents. In the latest misadventure of an aerial flyer, Latham, the French aeronaut, who sought to fly across the British Channel from France to England, was dumped into the sea from a height of three hundred feet by the sudden failure of his motor. The voyages which had these disastrous terminations indicate, of course, a considerable advance over man's flying ability of only a few years ago; but the collapse of the machines shows conclusively that all the aerial inventions are as yet somewhat primitive in character and very far, indeed, from being practical successes. The offers of stock in various flying machine companies should not be regarded as at all attractive, even for speculation.

IT IS not pleasant to read in the record of Congress the allegation that Francis J. Heney, the much-lauded graft prosecutor of San Francisco, who has been praised to the skies by magazine writers generally, received \$23,000 from the Federal treasury in 1908 for which he performed no services to the government whatever during that year. This statement is made on the authority of Mr. Tawney, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and he also said on the floor of the House, "As a matter of fact, Mr. Heney has not performed any active service for the last three years. He was appointed November 7th, 1903, and his active service continued for about three years, for which he received in all \$69,000." Mr. Heney has been looked upon as one of the trust-busting, graft-prosecuting, high-minded, conscientious, patriotic reformers. If Mr. Tawney's representation is correct, Mr. Heney's services in the cause of reform commanded a pretty high price. An item of \$23,000 may appear to be of little importance, but such items are responsible in part for the tremendous increase in recent years of the expenses of the government. The people are entitled to ask if there is not some auditing system by which the government can safeguard its expenditures. The greatest question this administration has to consider is that of securing economy in every line of operation. The increase in the expenditures of the government during the past decade has been startling.

THE AMAZING statement was recently printed in the press dispatches from Washington that the government had decided to make no contracts with any corporation that was found to be in the nature of a trust. The question immediately arose how the government was to decide what corporations were trusts. The courts have found great difficulty in reaching a satisfactory answer to this question, and it was interesting to learn how the employés of the government were to differentiate between the good and the bad trusts. The statement was all the more surprising because it was said to have emanated from Secretary of War Dickinson, whose business and official career had led to the conclusion that he was one of the most level-headed members of the Taft Cabinet. It turns out that the press dispatches, as usual, jumped at a conclusion. The Secretary of War had simply issued an order based upon a letter from the Attorney-General, forwarding a copy of a decree entered in a particular case, in which the courts defined a certain corporation as a trust. The instructions of the Secretary of War were to the effect that no contract on behalf of the government should be entered into with "any corporation which has been adjudicated to be a party to an unlawful trust or monopoly, and to be carrying on business in violation of law," or "with any middleman or agent of any such company or concern, where it is known that such a middleman or agent is acting for such unlawful concern." This action on the part of Secretary Dickinson is not exceptional. It is the result of a policy determined upon by the President and applicable to all the departments.

Beautiful Japanese City Devoured by Fire



OSAKA, THE VENICE OF THE EAST, ALMOST COMPLETELY SWEPT AWAY BY A CONFLAGRATION THAT RAGED TWENTY-FIVE HOURS, TURNED THOUSANDS HOMELESS, AND DESTROYED TWENTY THOUSAND BUILDINGS.

New York's Vast and Profitless Forest Domain.

A STRIKING illustration of the way in which public sentiment, when hotly stirred, carries the people too far is disclosed by present conditions in reference to the forests of New York. With the praiseworthy object in view of preserving forests in a scientific manner, the State of New York has acquired from time to time 1,750,000 acres of woodland in the Adirondacks and in the Catskill Mountain region. This land, since its purchase by the State, has greatly increased in value, and it constitutes to-day a great estate worth many millions of dollars. Yet, as was shown by the Hon. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., speaker of the assembly, in a speech delivered at a dinner in New York of the American Paper and Pulp Association, this vast property is lying practically idle so far as its proper development is concerned, and the State finds itself hopelessly handicapped in its efforts to protect it from fire and develop it along improved scientific lines. Speaker Wadsworth said that the provision of the State constitution directing that these lands shall forever be kept as wild forest lands has been so construed as to stand squarely in the way of the best interests of the State. He quoted a passage from the Governor's message as follows: "Our present constitutional provision, in so far as it prevents proper care and nurture of our forest preserves, interferes with its own object. The time must shortly come when, no longer having reason to fear the grasp of the selfish hand, and having settled the inviolability of the public interest in our priceless forest possessions, we shall make possible their scientific protection and their proper utilization for the public benefit."

Continuing, the speaker stated that, under the construction given to the constitutional clause, the forest commissioner cannot remove fallen timber, cannot dispose of millions of feet of standing timber scorched to death by great fires, although it constitutes thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of marketable lumber; cannot permit the laying out of needed trails or roads through the great forest parks, nor permit the storage of water for the purpose of protecting the lower valleys of the Hudson,



A CITY DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

TEMPERANCE PARADE IN BRISTOL, VA.-TENN., MOVING ALONG THE VIRGINIA SIDE OF STATE STREET, WHICH IS EQUALLY DIVIDED BY THE STATE LINE.

A recent local option contest on the Virginia side resulted in a victory for the "wets," with the result that Bristol is dry on one side of her main street and wet on the other.



THE TREMENDOUS ONE-THOUSAND-FOOT DAM WHICH BACKS UP THE WATER OVER A VAST TERRITORY FOR THE FLOATING OF MILLIONS OF LOGS.

Black, and Racquette rivers from damaging floods and the preservation of great industries dependent on an adequate flow of water the year round. Mr. Wadsworth refuted the notion that, were the waters of the Adirondacks impounded in reservoirs, vast areas of the State's forests would be flooded and destroyed. He referred to the fact that the State Water Supply Commission has for two years been studying this question, with the help of competent engineers, and has reported that if every available site in the Adirondacks for building storage dams were utilized, the total area flooded because of these structures would not exceed 20,000 acres, or about one and one-sixth per cent. of the State's holding in the Adirondack Park; and 15,000 of these acres are swamp lands, leaving, therefore, only 5,000 acres of actual timber-growing land to be flooded, or merely four-tenths of one per cent. of the State's domain. As the speaker showed, the water supply commissioners estimate that the State's failure to install a comprehensive system of water storage results in the running to waste annually of \$12,000,000 worth of energy. Mr. Wadsworth himself took a bold stand in favor of immediate action in the matter, submitting that it was unreasonable, short-sighted, and absurd to allow four-tenths of one per cent. of the State's forests to stand in the way of the great increase of prosperity lying ready at our hands. He favored the idea of the State's building the storage reservoirs which the Water Supply Commission has recommended, and expressed the opinion that from them the State would derive an income that would soon pay the cost of construction and maintenance and leave a considerable surplus for the State treasury.

By way of contrast, Speaker Wadsworth spoke of the work of the National Forest Bureau, which is applying up-to-date methods in the care and protection of 160,000,000 acres of timber land in the national forest reservation. This bureau, he stated, cuts and sells ripe timber, the latter being awarded to the highest bidder and being cut under rigid supervision. Last year an income of \$1,750,000 was obtained in this manner, and the condition of those portions of the forests in which the cutting took place was greatly improved. All experts

(Continued on page 167.)



THE THROBBING HEART OF THE TOWN OF GRAND FALLS—EXTENSIVE PULP AND PAPER MILLS WHICH SUPPLY EMPLOYMENT TO MOST OF THE TOWN'S INHABITANTS.

UNIQUE TOWN WITH A PAPER FOUNDATION.

Grand Falls, Newfoundland, which sprang up almost over night in the midst of a great Northern wilderness. Because of the scarcity of wood pulp for the purposes of paper-making, an English newspaper owner has bought immense tracts of forest land in Newfoundland and has there erected vast paper mills. Within fifty square miles of territory there has been laid out a dam one thousand feet wide, capable of storing one hundred million feet of logs, a power station of forty-five thousand horse-power, a private telephone system and serviceable houses for two thousand inhabitants. It is understood that an expenditure of six million dollars was necessary to fulfill the plans.



RESIDENTIAL SECTION OF GRAND FALLS, SHOWING THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

People Talked About

DETERMINED to see that his money goes where it will do the most good, the well-known Chicago philanthropist, Dr. Daniel K. Pearson, who has already given away \$4,000,000, has decided to part with his last million before the fourteenth of next April when he expects to celebrate his ninetieth birthday. He will keep only sufficient money to pay his frugal way for the few years longer that he expects to live. For sixty years Dr. Pearson has been one of the noted characters of Chicago. He is more than six feet tall, and in physical and mental power he is still a wonder. Most of his money has been donated to small colleges, which, he thinks, are doing more for poor boys and turning out better citizens than the great universities. He intends to devote his last million to the founding of some institution in Chicago for the elevation of humankind. In all, forty-seven colleges in twenty-four States have been the recipients of Dr. Pearson's bounty, but he takes special interest in the Whitman College, Walla Walla, Wash., which he rescued twelve years ago from bankruptcy. Dr. Pearson made his wealth in real estate in Chicago's early days. He credits his philanthropic deeds largely to the influence of his wife, who died a few years ago, and who was a keen business woman and sensible in her charities. As he recalls the long list of his benefactions, Dr. Pearson is certainly able to assert more truthfully than most men that his life has been well spent.

THE MARRIAGE of Prince Alfonso of Bourbon-Orleans and Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg, for which the former was deprived of his position as prince of the royal house of Spain and an officership in the army, was the sequel of a unique romance. In 1906, when the prince was only twenty years old, he fell in love with the Princess Beatrice, who is a niece of King Edward of England, and proposed marriage, but was rejected. Shortly after the prince entered the military school at Toledo. In 1907 the two met again. The Spanish Queen and the Queen-mother both espoused the prince's cause. The princess, a

Protestant, again refused him because he was a Catholic. At last, however, an agreement was reached, and the prince was accepted. King Alfonso approved of the match, but the Spanish ministry looked with disfavor upon a union between a prince of Spain and a Protestant, and the Premier ordered the engagement dissolved. The prince refused to comply, and King Alfonso upheld him. The Prince sought the advice of the Pope, who, at the behest of the Spanish government, neither granted nor refused a dispensation for a mixed marriage. Prince Alfonso recently was graduated from the Toledo school and entered the army. Granted a three days' leave of absence by the King, he secretly married Princess Beatrice. The Spanish ministry then forced the King to deprive the brave lover of his princely decree and his commission in the army.

GREAT discontent with British rule and wide unrest prevail in India, and revolutionaries there are striving to stir the people up to revolt against the white masters of the country. Many acts of violence have been perpetrated in India itself, and numbers of trouble-makers have been tried and severely punished. The boldness of these haters of British rule is further revealed in their carrying on of their propaganda in London itself, organizing there a perfect hotbed of sedition. Lately this sort of activity culminated in the assassination of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Hutt Curzon Wyllie, who was formerly prominent in the English service in India, and who was reputed to have been a friend and a benefactor of that ancient land. The assassin was Madaraj Dhinagri, a Hindu student, who shot and killed Lieutenant-Colonel Wyllie at the conclusion of a public gathering at the Imperial Institute. Stray shots from his pistol also caused the death of Dr. Cawas Lalchand, a Parsee of high standing, who happened to be present. Dhinagri's act created a tre-

mendous sensation throughout Great Britain, and the more conservative Hindus resident in London met and roundly denounced his crime. The murderer was quickly put on trial, convicted, and sentenced to death. He played the role of patriot, declaring in court, "I am proud to have the honor of laying down my humble life for my country."

SO MUCH has been heard during the past year of Abraham Lincoln, that it is of interest to find such a relic as stands to-day in the old Protestant cemetery in St. Albans, Vt. Tradition has it that this monument, erected in memory of a Union soldier who died in the service of his country, has been razed to the ground several times by irate citizens who strongly resented the words chiseled on its face. Each time, however, the stone has been re-erected, and to-day the granite shaft still proclaims to the world this strange story:

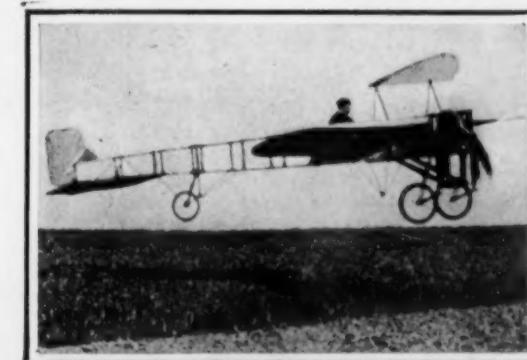
Honor the Faithful and Brave Soldier.

Joseph Partridge Brainard, son of Joseph Brainard and his wife Fanny Partridge, a conscientious, faithful, brave Union soldier—was born on the 27th day of June, 1840—graduated from the University of Vermont in August 1862—enlisted Co. L of the Vt. Cavalry—was wounded and taken prisoner by the Rebels in the Wilderness, May 5, 1864—was sent to Andersonville Prison Pen in Georgia, where he died on the 11th day of Sept., 1864—entirely and cruelly neglected by President Lincoln—and murdered with impunity by the Rebels, with thousands of our Loyal Soldiers, by Starvation, Privation and Exposure and Abuse.

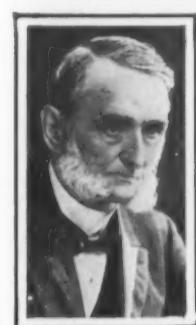
On the southern face of the monument are these words: "Vengeance is mine, I will repay, saith the Lord." Over the grave flutters the American flag, and beside it stands the iron star of the Grand Army of the Republic, proclaiming that Brainard's comrades honor his memory, marred though it be by a cruel and unjust attack on Abraham Lincoln.

"IN RECOGNITION of the literary eminence of their grandfather and in consideration of their straitened circumstances" are the reasons which the British government advanced for granting a civil list pension of two and a half dollars a week to each of the four granddaughters of Charles Dickens, the famous novelist. These four ladies have for years been almost destitute, and the aid advanced by the British government, while it is indeed meager, considering the reforms which Charles Dickens advocated throughout the country, comes very fortunately at this time. It is to be hoped that Parliament will some day see its way to granting a more generous stipend.

A FRENCHMAN has again astonished the world with one of the most notable aerial achievements of all time. Successful flight by airship across the English Channel, from France to England, had long been the great ambition of European aeronauts. Many tried it, but all failed in the attempt until Louis Bleriot accomplished it recently in a monoplane, winning the London *Daily Mail* prize of \$5,000 for the feat. Early in the morning, on July 25th, Bleriot, who lately injured his foot, hobbled on his crutches to the shed at Saugatte, France, where his monoplane was stored. A handful of people gazed with silent awe at the daring aeronaut. As he entered the machine he cast aside his crutches. "If I cannot walk," he said, "I will show the world that I can fly." The monoplane rose easily, made for the edge of a high cliff, and, pointing seaward, sailed over Calais and was soon lost to view in the mists overhanging the Channel. In twenty-five minutes Bleriot arrived at Dover, twenty-one miles away from his starting point. Despite the recent terror which England displayed, lest successful aerial navigation between the continent and John Bull's islands prove exceedingly dangerous for the latter in event of war, enormous crowds greeted the French aeronaut in England, hailing him with vociferous applause.



LOUIS BLERIOT,
The French aeronaut, the first man who ever crossed from France to England in an airship, sailing in his monoplane.



DANIEL K. PEARSONS,
A multi-millionaire phi-
lanthropist who has re-
solved to die a poor
man.—Gibson.



J. C. SANDERS,
A penitentiary warden
who treats prisoners
with unique kind-
ness.—Singh.

MUCH praise—much abuse—has been hurled at the head of J. C. Sanders, warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary, during the last few months because of his inauguration of reforms which are said to be unparalleled in the history of penology. Until his appointment as warden, Sanders was a high-school principal. A robust, pugnacious-looking Irishman, Sanders gave a show to the weakest and least intelligent among his pupils. He has carried the same philosophy to the Fort Madison Penitentiary. Each convict, no matter how heinous a crime he may have committed, he treats with love—not hatred. He has initiated a régime whose keynote is humane treatment of the prisoner. Baseball and basketball teams, a band, orchestra, and glee club have been organized. Every prisoner cultivates flowers, and the elect ones are even allowed to smoke. The convict is permitted to decorate his cell and draw on the library for books and popular literature. He may wear a laundered collar and shirt, a fancy tie, and stylish shoes on Sundays and holidays, provided he can pay for them. Unless he misbehaves, he wears a suit patterned after a postman's uniform. Regular classes and lyceum lectures are held, and many prisoners receive instruction through correspondence courses. Trusted men are allowed to go unattended down-town for instruction or as errand boys. Penologists everywhere are awaiting with interest the results of this remarkable innovation in the treatment of prisoners.

NO MISTRESS of the White House has ever risen more fully to the demands of the position than



MRS. TAFT IN HER TEENS.
Quaint portrait of the accom-
plished mistress of the White
House when she was only
eighteen years old.
J. R. Schmidt.



PRINCESS BEATRICE,
of Saxe-Coburg, whose Catholic
husband, Prince Alfonso of
Spain, was degraded for
wedding a Protestant.

Protestant, again refused him because he was a Catholic. At last, however, an agreement was reached, and the prince was accepted. King Alfonso approved of the match, but the Spanish ministry looked with disfavor upon a union between a prince of Spain and a Protestant, and the Premier ordered the engagement dissolved. The prince refused to comply, and King Alfonso upheld him. The Prince sought the advice of the Pope, who, at the behest of the Spanish government, neither granted nor refused a dispensation for a mixed marriage. Prince Alfonso recently was graduated from the Toledo school and entered the army. Granted a three days' leave of absence by the King, he secretly married Princess Beatrice. The Spanish ministry then forced the King to deprive the brave lover of his princely decree and his commission in the army.

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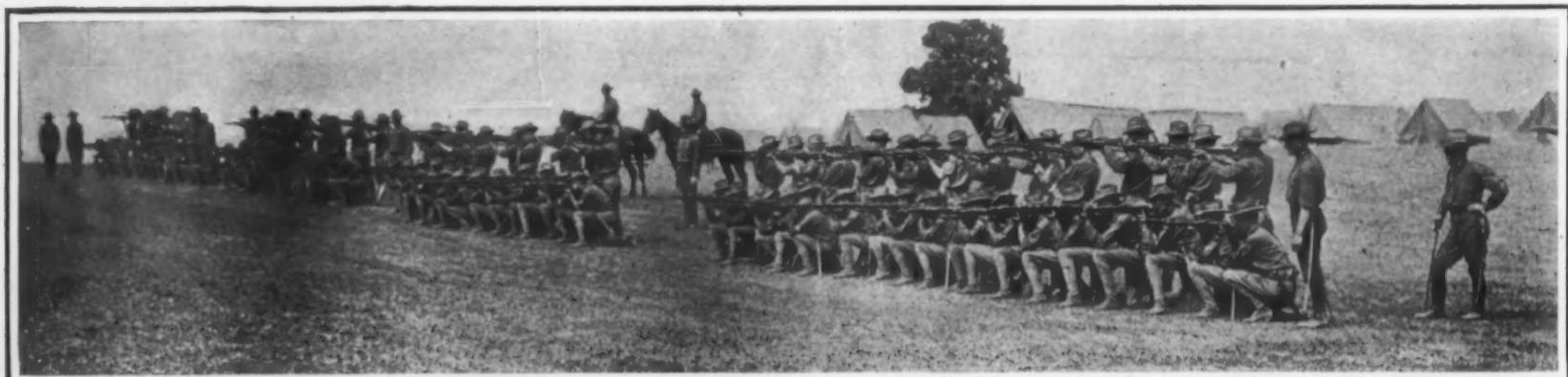
AMONG the progressive citizens of Detroit, Mich., W. W. Hannan occupies a prominent place. Mr. Hannan is not only the leading real-estate dealer in that flourishing city, but is also one of the foremost men in the United States in his calling. This is evidenced by the fact that he was recently elected president of the National Association of Real Estate Dealers, a powerful organization and the only one of its kind in the world. This body has a membership of more than five hundred, and it comprises delegates from every city of importance in the United States, selected from the local real-estate exchanges. Among the members are some of the brainiest and most successful men in the country, and the meetings of the association deal with matters of great importance in connection with the transfer and development of real estate. His election to the post of president, therefore, was a high compliment to Mr. Hannan. Mr. Hannan, who is still in his prime, amassed a competence, and his home is one of the most attractive in Detroit.



W. W. HANNAN,
Of Detroit, recently
elected president of the
National Association of
Real Estate Dealers.
Robinson.

Illinois's Citizens Soldiering in the Field

INTERESTING GLIMPSES OF THE ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD, AT ELGIN, ILL.



A SQUAD OF EAGER GUARDSMEN WAITING FOR THE COMMAND TO FIRE.

Officers instructing members of the State militia during one of the afternoon practice drills.



AT CAMP HEADQUARTERS.

Left to right: Captain C. L. Gopen, General Ed. Kettelsen, Major Lewis F. Strawn.



WHEN THE GUNS WERE FORSAKEN FOR THE DISH-RAGS.

Boys of the Seventh Regiment on kitchen duty.



THE SPECTACULAR ARRIVAL OF BATTERY C, AFTER A STRENUOUS MARCH OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES.

The annual tour of instruction of Illinois militiamen at Elgin, Ill., was participated in by 3,200 men under the command of Brigadier-General D. Jack Foster. That the camp was one for instruction purposes only was proved by the fact that there was not a dress uniform in camp. During the week there were two ascensions of war balloons, the first time that aeronautics have been practiced in State militia maneuvers.

Photographs by A. P. Riser.

A School for Miners.

IN RECENT years the need of trained mining men has become more and more urgent. This has been due to the steady increase in coal production, to the growing complexity of the physical difficulties attendant upon production, and to the fact that German, Welsh, and English miners, most of whom have had experience in the mines of Europe, have been supplanted by Slavs and southern Europeans, who are as ignorant of mining as they are of the English language. In view of this pressing need, the Lehigh Valley Coal Company has opened a school which is unlike any yet attempted in the United States. It is situated at Lost Creek, Pa., an obscure village in the southern part of the anthracite coal region. The new institution is a practical mining school for men who actually do the work, from the foreman to the door-boy and every other person who in any way contributes to the production of anthracite. A regular instructor has been engaged by the company to take charge on certain nights every week and help the men get the greatest possible benefit out of the textbooks which the company supplies. Periodicals devoted to mining subjects are subscribed for and are kept ready for the men to read whenever they care to.

If the experiment proves successful, not only will the Lehigh Valley extend the system so as to cover all its territory, but it is fairly certain that other companies will adopt the plan and carry the benefit of

instruction throughout the coal region. One of the chief results of such education will be a decrease in the roll of accidents, as most of these are due to the ignorance and carelessness of the mine workers. Another result will be economy in the production of coal and a smaller percentage of waste. It is from those

who attend the school that the superintendents and foremen will be selected in the future. A record of each man will be kept, and from time to time will be sent to the general manager of the company. When promotions are in order at any of the collieries, the men who have the best records will stand the best chance. The miners themselves, realizing as they do how greatly such practical education increases their earning capacity, strive, even to the point of personal sacrifice, to gain all that is possible from the course.

The Peaceful Isle.

EMBARK, little one, in your wee cradle ship,
On the fathomless Sea of Sleep,
Where the moon and the golden star-gems dip
And gleam from the glassy deep.

Sail out, little one, on the billowy main,
To the Island of Peaceful Rest,
Where the Dream King banishes thoughts of pain
From the minds of his subjects blest.

Just wafted along, by the breath of a song,
Far out to that tideless shore
Where the wave's lullaby sounds the whole night long.
And its burden is "Evermore."

So sail, little child, o'er the vast silent sea,
Nor wake till the journey's done;
A long weary vigil I'll keep for thee
Till the rising of the sun.

CLARENCE RICHARD LINDNER.

How Great Nations Feed Their Soldiers.

THAT an army travels on its stomach has come to be accepted as the last word in practical military preparation. Accordingly, where hitherto the stocking of the commissariat was a question more of quantity than quality, such views no longer obtain. The dietary scales are now subjected to the most rigid experimental scrutiny. The following statement shows that the soldier on the march is fed neither too much nor too little—the fare meets his needs, no more:

The Japanese dietary scale is the most frugal. It consists of meat, 7.06 oz.; vegetables, 5.29 oz.; rice, 5.64 oz.; biscuit, 20 oz.; tea, 0.71 oz. Great Britain's soldier gets in one day: Meat, 1½ lb.; bread, 1½ lb.; tea, ½ lb.; ham, ¼ lb.; sugar, 2 oz.; salt and pepper, 1.38 oz.; vegetables, ½ lb.; rum, ¼ gill. The French soldier on march gets per day: Meat, 8.40 oz.; bread, 35.30 oz.; vegetables, 2.12 oz.; sugar, 0.70 oz.; coffee, 0.60 oz.; salt, 0.50 oz.

Autumn Plays Open New York's Theaters



LEONORE HARRIS, ENGAGED BY WALTER N. LAWRENCE FOR A LEADING ROLE IN "IDOLS," TO BE PRODUCED IN THE EARLY AUTUMN.

Sarony.



WHO'S WHO ON THE RIALTO.
99. BESSIE CLAYTON, THE WONDERFUL ACROBATIC TOE DANCER WITH
"THE FOLLIES OF 1909."
Caricature by E. A. Goewey.



Alice Yorke, ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS IN "A BROKEN IDOL," AT THE HERALD SQUARE THEATER.—*Sarony.*



BOBBY NORTH, A LAUGH-MAKER IN "THE GAY HUSSARS," A COMEDY OPERETTA, AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATER.
White.



A NEW PICTURE OF BLANCH RING, THE POPULAR COMEDIENNE OF "THE MIDNIGHT SONS," AT THE BROADWAY THEATER.
White.



ISABEL IRVING, WHO WILL PLAY A LEADING ROLE IN "THE FLAG LIEUTENANT," OPENING AT THE CRITERION THEATER AUGUST 30TH.



HATTIE WILLIAMS, WHO WILL APPEAR IN "DETECTIVE SPARKS," AN ORIGINAL COMEDY IN FOUR ACTS, AT THE GARRICK THEATER, AUG. 23D.

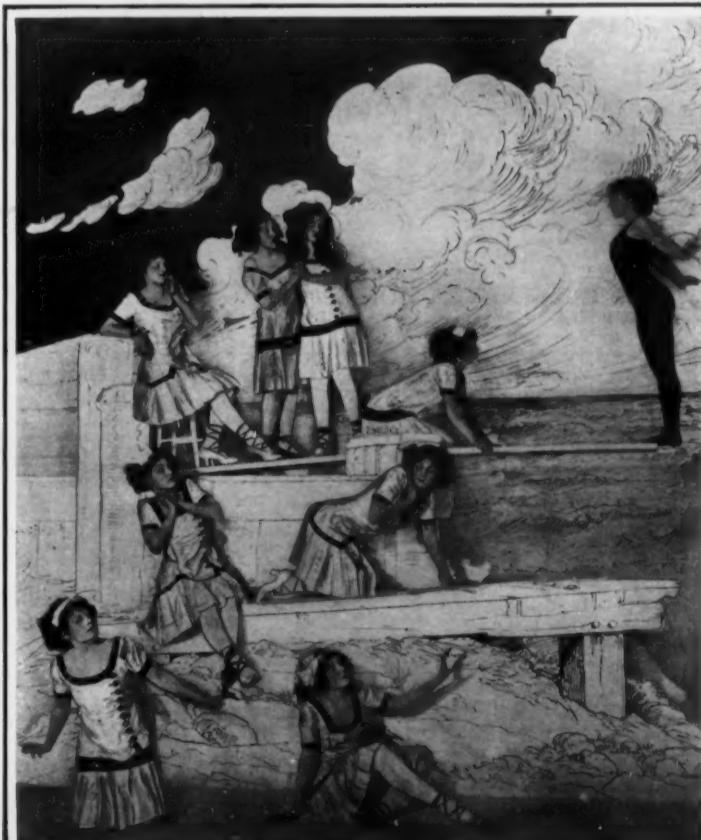


LOUISE DREW, IN "THE FLORIST SHOP," A HENRY W. SAVAGE PRODUCTION, AT THE LIBERTY THEATER.
Hall.

ADRIENNE AUGARDE, WHO WILL APPEAR IN "THE DOLLAR PRINCESS" EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.
Sarony.



DOROTHY DONNELLY, LEADING WOMAN OF "MADAME X," TO BE PRODUCED BY HENRY W. SAVAGE IN EARLY AUTUMN.



PICTURESQUE BATHING GIRLS IN "THE FOLLIES OF 1909," A SUCCESSFUL SUMMER SHOW, ON THE NEW YORK ROOF.



MURIEL TERRY, ONE OF THE PRINCIPALS IN "THE GAY HUSSARS," AN AUTUMN SUCCESS, AT THE KNICKERBOCKER THEATER.
White.

Is the Jealousy of the West toward the East Reasonable?

By Charles M. Harvey

SUCH manifestations of unfriendliness in the West toward the East as have revealed themselves in recent years have, in most cases, been due to the mistaken belief that:

The tariff is framed in the special interest of the East.

The national banking system helps the East at the West's expense.

Wall Street levies tribute on the West.

This feeling was shown in a striking way in the convention of 1896 which nominated Mr. Bryan the first time, especially in those demands in its platform which set forth that the tariff should be levied for revenue only, and the duties "so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between class or section."

There should be no "trafficking with banking syndicates, which, in exchange for bonds, and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometalism." In the interest of the debtor class there should be a "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

Although in all these expressions, except on the tariff, Mr. Bryan's first convention aimed directly at Mr. Cleveland's administration, then in office, the Western element of Mr. Cleveland's party, in the convention of 1892, which nominated him for the campaign in which he received his second election, was strong enough to get into that Cleveland platform a demand "that the prohibitory ten per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed." This, of course, was a blow at the national banking system, which has been an object of attack by the Democrats of the West and South from the beginning of its existence, forty-five years ago.

Through the mistaken notion that the East would be the sole gainer by the creation of a merchant marine, a large element of the West—Republicans as well as Democrats, but not as large a proportion of Republicans as Democrats—have opposed the granting of government aid toward establishing it. This notion forgets that the \$300,000,000 a year which the country pays out to foreigners to carry our merchandise on the ocean would, if distributed among American ship-owners, sailors, and workingmen, create an additional demand for American merchandise of many sorts, open new markets for the grain and other products of the West's farms, and diffuse its benefits throughout the whole country.

The absurdity of the assumption that the East, in its own interest, frames the government's laws and shapes the government's policy can readily be pointed out. Every President who has been elected since Buchanan entered office, over half a century ago, has been a Western man, except Cleveland and Roosevelt; and Roosevelt, though in an emphatic degree a national man, without any sectional bias or leanings of any sort, has done more to advance the West's interests than any other President whom the country has had, not even excepting Lincoln, who signed the homestead act of 1862. The speaker of the House is from the sunset side of the Alleghanies. So are a large majority of the Republican members of Congress. So likewise are a large majority of the heads of the committees of Congress. If the West has any particular interests separated from those of the East, its sons in the presidency and in Congress for the past few decades were capable of promoting them. A new State was created in the West a year ago—Oklahoma, with five members in the popular branch of Congress. Two more Western States—Arizona and New Mexico—will be created in the next few years. In the allotment of members of Congress which will be based

upon the census of 1910, the West will make gains as compared with the East, and thus further increase its lead over the East in House and Senate.

Take the case of New York, which some persons in the West imagine dictates the selection of Presidents and the framing of laws for the country. New York had a ninth of the members of the electoral college as recently as 1860, when the Republican party elected its first President. New York had less than a twelfth of the electoral college which sent Taft to the White House. In the vote of 1912, which will re-elect Taft or choose somebody else, New York will probably have only a thirteenth of the electoral college. In a general way this shrinkage of New York's relative strength in the choosing of Presidents and members of Congress shows how the East is losing even that small semblance of ascendancy in the national balance which it had within the early recollection of the younger element of the men who cast their ballots on November 3d, 1908.

In the recent election for President each of the two great parties had a Western man at the head of its ticket, and one of these parties had a Westerner on each end of its ticket. Each party started out in the campaign by ostentatiously declaring that it wanted the support of New York in the election, but in the distribution of convention favors only one of the parties remembered New York or the East, and the best which that party could do for the East was to give the smaller end of the ticket to New York. In two-thirds of the elections of the past half a century, the winning side did as little for the East as it did in the

canvass just closed. If the West fails to get a square deal in legislation, as some Western men charge, the blame does not lie against the East, but against the West's own representatives in the executive and legislative branches of the government. But everybody who sees the West at close range, as the writer of this article does, and who looks at the situation without any sectional bias, knows that the charge of favoritism for the East in legislation or in administration is incorrect.

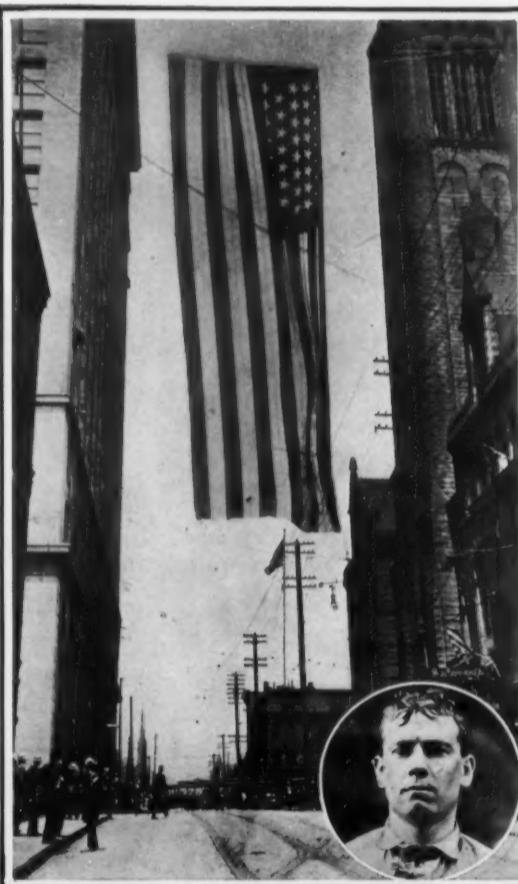
The center of the country's population is in Indiana; the center of the country's manufactures is in Ohio. Each is moving westward. Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis are great manufacturing centers. The West's growth in the industries gives it as large an interest in the tariff and in the maintenance of a sound currency as the East has or ever had. The legislation along these lines can no longer be charged with sectionalism. Silverism in the shape which it had when the first Bryan convention met has no longer any standing in the West. The old prejudice in the West against national banks—a prejudice which goes back as far as Jackson's assault upon the centralized United States Bank of his day—is near its end. The prejudice was chiefly among Democrats, but it is losing much of its force among Democrats, while the Populists have shrunk so close to the vanishing point that they need no longer be reckoned with in a serious way. Three-fourths of the national banks which have been chartered since the enactment of the law of March 14th, 1900, which allows banks with a capital as low as \$25,000 to be formed in small towns, have been gained by the West and South.

Five years ago the West framed a declaration of financial independence. It said that thereafter it would finance its own operations without asking the aid or consent of Wall Street. The independence, however, turned out to be smaller than was expected. The West's fluid capital was increasing rapidly then, and is increasing now, but when it got out of a job it, as before, drifted to Wall Street, as it will continue to do. As before, when crop-moving time came, Wall Street was called upon to furnish part of the funds, though Wall Street's proportion of them was not quite so great as it was a dozen years earlier. When the financial flurry came in the latter part of October, 1907, it struck Chicago, St. Louis, San Francisco, and the rest of the West's business centers within a day or two after it hit Wall Street. This showed, what was often shown before, and what will often be shown again, that no locality in the United States can separate its interests and its fortunes from those of the rest of the country. All prosper or suffer together. There are no favored or proscribed communities in the United States. When the heart of the country (Wall Street) is assailed, all the members of the financial body feel the adverse effects.

As the term is popularly used, there are two "Wall Streets." One of these is the place where coteries of plungers and gamblers sometimes raid the exchanges and send quotations up or down without any regard to basic values, although these instances are far fewer than is generally supposed. The other and the greater "Wall Street" is the point to which a large part of the West's, the South's, and the East's surplus cash gravitates for employment when it fails to find profitable work to do at home; the point from which most of the country's larger enterprises are financed; the point which talks and acts for the country in all the country's great financial transactions with Europe, Asia, and the rest of the world.

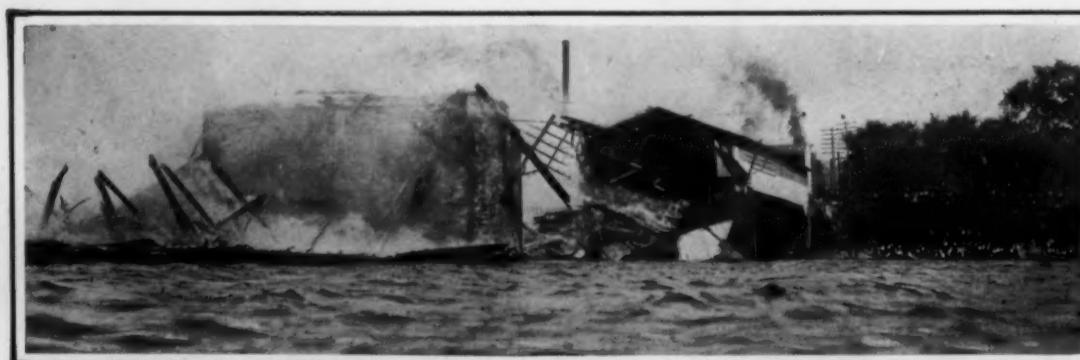
Sectional prejudices and sectional politics harm the country, and their authors and promoters should be denounced by every public-spirited American, regardless of party or locality. Those who remember the disaster which divisions on lines of latitude precipitated only a few decades ago will readily see the serious danger which divisions on lines of longitude could bring.

Charles M. Harvey

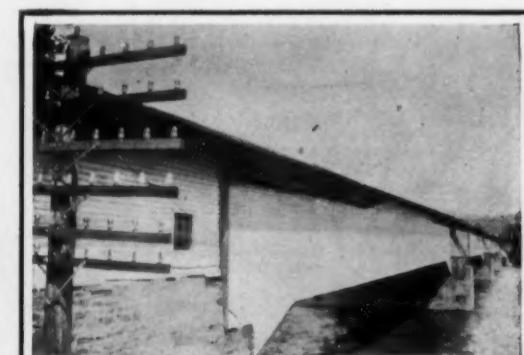


LARGEST FLAG IN THE WORLD—MAMMOTH STAR SPANGLED BANNER LATELY UNFURLED AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

This flag is 180 feet long by 90 feet wide. It was hung up on July 5th between the Frick building (at left) and the court-house. The dedication was witnessed by 20,000 persons. One of the ropes was disarranged, and Michael Munro (in circle), a bridge painter, went hand over hand on the steel cable between the two buildings, 300 feet above the street, and adjusted the rope. Many witnesses of the thrilling feat fainted. The weight of the flag afterward broke off portions of the court-house and the flag had to be removed.



TROY END OF THE FAMOUS STRUCTURE BURNING AND NEARLY A TOTAL RUIN.
Courtesy Troy Times.



HOW THE BRIDGE APPEARED BEFORE THE FIRE DESTROYED IT.—W. H. Brainerd.

OLDEST WOODEN BRIDGE IN THE COUNTRY BURNED.

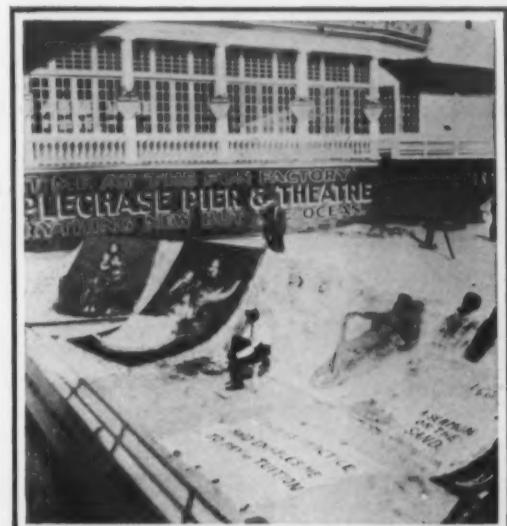
HISTORIC WATERFORD COVERED BRIDGE, SPANNING THE HUDSON RIVER BETWEEN WATERFORD AND LANSBURG, N. Y., BUILT IN 1803, LATELY DESTROYED BY FLAMES.
This, the oldest structure of its kind in the United States, was built of hewn timber and was 800 feet long and 30 feet wide. When it was opened to traffic, one hundred and six years ago, the event was celebrated in great style, Governor Morgan Lewis and other prominent persons being present.

Our Amateur Photo Prize Contest

NEW YORK WINS THE FIRST PRIZE OF \$5. CHINA THE SECOND, AND SOUTH DAKOTA THE THIRD



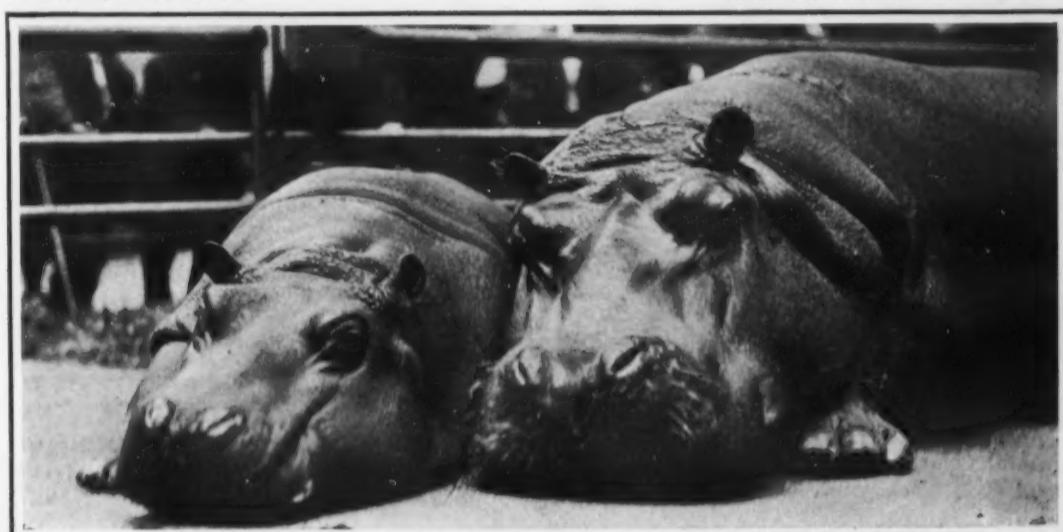
(THIRD PRIZE, \$2.) "BON VOYAGE" IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Party, amid the farewell shouts of friends, starting for a trip from San Fernando de la Union to Dagupan
in a curious native sailboat, or prow.—Leslie A. Weeks, South Dakota.



ATLANTIC CITY SAND ARTIST'S NEW DEPARTURE.
Cunningly moulded figures on the beach colored with different oils.
H. Hudson, New Jersey.



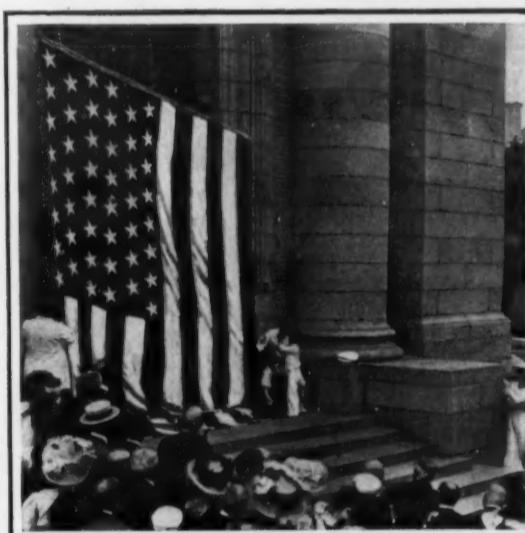
(SECOND PRIZE, \$3.) STRANGEST BUILDING SITE IN THE ORIENT.
Orphan Island in the Yangtze River, 150 miles east of Hankow, China,
with a Chinese temple on top of it.—Fred J. F. Fletcher, China.



(FIRST PRIZE, \$5.) CERTAIN WINNERS AT ANY HIPPOPOTAMUS BEAUTY SHOW.
"Mrs. Murphy's" babies in calm repose at the menagerie in Central Park,
New York.—Everett McNeil, New York.



CONTENTED THOUGH BEHIND THE BARS.
Raccoon at the Bronx "Zoo," New York, eager to have his photo-
graph taken.—G. Hobbs, Delaware.



"CUTE" IDEA AT AN UNVEILING.
Little lad in sailor's costume depoted to lower the ever-popular
American flag.—B. F. Hyde, Maryland.



AN ITALIAN PEASANT MAIDEN OF THE
BETTER CLASS.
I. Gereno, Italy.



QUAINT AND HISTORIC STEAMER BELL.

This bell was used on Robert Fulton's first steamboat, *Clermont*, in 1807, and was lately acquired by the Hudson River Day Line and installed in a place of honor on its fine new steamer *Robert Fulton*.—A. Johnson, Connecticut.



ONE OF THE HEAVIEST WAGON-LOADS ON RECORD.
Truck drawn by sixteen horses transporting 26½ tons (4,250 feet on reel) of submarine cable wire, which was shipped
from New York to San Francisco by the Western Electric Company.
A. Andrews, Pennsylvania.

Items from a Woman's Notebook

By Harriet Quimby

WHAT will you write me a post card, miss? I never had a letter come through the mail," is a common plea of little black West Indian youngsters, who crowd the docks to speed departing tourists. "Never had a letter" seems to rankle more than even the lack of pennies with them.

An interesting argument was overheard between a young and pretty Chicago girl and a small black boy of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. The girl, who with a hundred or so others had just landed from a Hamburg cruising yacht, was besieged on all sides for pennies. "Give me a penny, miss, give me a penny!" was the general chorus. One little tyke, being unusually persistent, tagged along still clamoring after the majority of others had ceased for the time being. Turning suddenly, the girl said, "Tell me just why I should give you a penny instead of you giving me one?" "Oh, I could not give you a penny," returned the youngster, in the careful English of the island. "Why not?" she asked. "Because you are a white lady and you don't know me, and it would not be right for you to take money from me; but I am a black boy, and it is hard to earn money here, so I have to ask you, and it is no insult for me to take money from you." How the youngster got his rather unique argument is a mystery. Possibly the question had been asked him before. At any rate, his immediate and sensible way of explaining won him a reward.

Automobilists have many tales to tell of the perversity of chickens that want to cross the road just when an automobile is passing. There are also stories of dogs that back up in front of speeding cars and defy drivers to run over them. But chickens and dogs and even small boys are easy to deal with in comparison with the geese belonging to several German families living on a crossroad leading to the famous Coney Island boulevard. Motor-cars are no novelty to them, for the road is a popular one, and more than half the automobiles that take pleasure parties down to Coney Island know it and know also the geese that possess it. A chicken will run one way or the other at the familiar "Honk, honk!" of an automobile, but the stately Brooklyn goose holds his ground, not deigning to even turn his dignified head. One morning the entire flock of about fifteen settled happily in the middle of the road, before a runabout in which the exasperated girl driver manipulated both the screeching electric and the regular horn with which her car

was equipped. Not until she finally stopped her car and got out and shooed the geese away with a chiffon scarf did they consent to take the side of the road for their loafing. Yet trainers who profess to know something of goose nature claim that geese are the most intelligent of the feathered tribe except parrots, and that they are the easiest to train and also the most affectionate. It may be that these particular geese sit in the road to amuse themselves at the commotion they raise among careful drivers.

The "Gideons" constitute an organization that seeks to have a copy of the Bible placed in each room in every hotel in the United States. The Hotel Victoria, New York, is one of the up-to-date hosteries that believes in the Christianizing influence of the Bible. The first thing an arrival will see when he enters his room is a medium-sized and nicely bound copy of the New Testament lying on the table. "It is the funniest thing in the world," said the pretty Irish maid, "to see how the different ones are affected by the unexpected appearance of the Good Book. Some take it up and look it over with the greatest interest, as though it might be the first one ever seen. Others slam it in a bureau drawer or on the top shelf of a wardrobe and leave it there. One man, a rich manufacturer from out of town, rang his bell furiously, and when I answered it with extra towels, thinking that would be the only thing he would ring my bell for, he thrust the Bible in my hands and roared out, 'Do you think I'm a bloomin' heathen in need of sermons?'" Women take more kindly to finding the Bible in hotel rooms, but the traveling public, as a rule, seems more familiar with current literature than with the New or Old Testament.

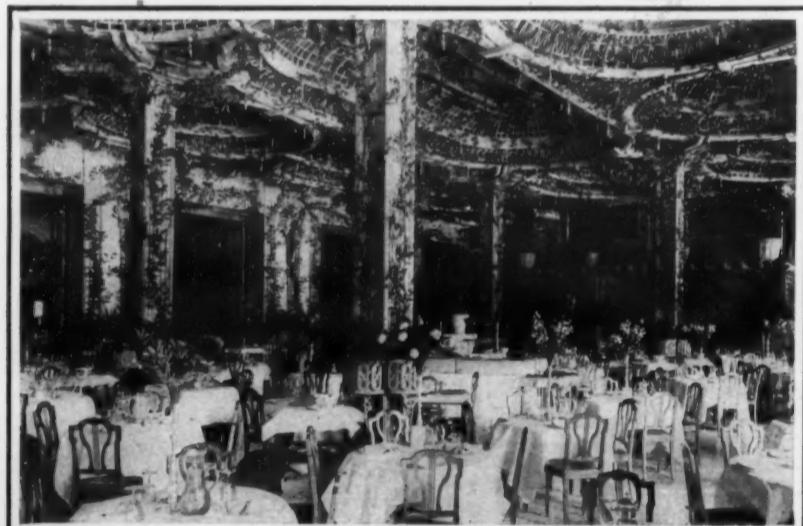
Seeing themselves as others see them is one of the novel pastimes of the moving-picture actors. They take the keenest interest in trying out new films in the little private theater of a leading moving-picture company. "It gives one the weirdest sensation in the world to see one's self up there," said a pretty little actress who had played the lead in a tragedy ending in a death scene. "I'm called 'the star dier' in the company and am always called on for such scenes, and I don't mind it in the acting, but it does give one the shivers somehow, and I can never get used to seeing myself up there tossing in pain and finally dying." It is difficult to understand why the public likes sad pictures, but it does. At any rate,

the pathetic scenes always sell the best, especially to the East Side managers of moving pictures. For the same reason, I am told, tragedies are always the biggest money-makers in Little Italy and in the Ghetto. "I had a peculiar experience with moving pictures," said a leading comedian of a moving-picture stock company. "It was several years ago, when actors acted in moving pictures only when there was nothing else on hand. I have tided over many a dull week in New York in that way, but in those days I was always rather ashamed of being in a picture show and was always on the lookout for an engagement in a regular company. Now it is different. Some of the best actors in the country accept engagements to appear before the camera, and in time, I think, the moving-picture firms will have as many great artists on their salary list as the phonograph firms have succeeded in getting. But to go on with my story. I joined a road company and we were way out in a little Colorado town—business none too good, weather cold, and everybody pretty gloomy. One stormy afternoon, from sheer loneliness, I wandered into a five and ten cent moving-picture show. The very first figure that popped out on the screen was myself, looking as cheerful as possible and apparently having the finest kind of a time! One by one all the old crowd that I had worked with came out and jollied around in the picture, and before they got through I began to cheer up and to feel as if I had had a real taste of dear old Broadway. After that, I took in every moving-picture show in town to see if I would run across any familiar faces."

In and out among the carriages and automobiles that form New York's fashionable double line on Fifth Avenue on a sunny afternoon, a bright, rosy-faced, lithe little chap glided along on a pair of roller skates. He was exceeding the speed limit decidedly, but he left an audience of smiling faces behind, for in either hand he carried, suspended by a colored ribbon cord, a balancing ballast in the shape of a huge, flowered hat box bearing in gold letters the name of one of the avenue's most fashionable milliners. The lively youngster was probably an errand boy, sent on special-delivery orders with instructions to hurry. If universally adopted, the roller-skate idea on a busy avenue might easily become a nuisance; but for the milliner's adventurous little messenger, even the most churlish of the traffic policemen had an indulgent smile.



THE ELEVATOR BOY MAKES AN ADMIRABLE SKY PILOT—ASSEMBLAGE OF DISTINGUISHED GUESTS ON THE ROOF OF THE HOTEL ASTOR.—Drucker & Co.



A POCKET FULL OF THE ADIRONDACKS ON THE TOP OF THE PLAZA.—Drucker & Co.



IF YOU ARE LUCKY, THE SKY PILOT MAY LAND YOU IN THE ORIENT—JAPANESE DECORATIONS ON THE ROOF OF THE HOFFMAN HOUSE.—Paul Schumm.



UNDER THE STARRY NIGHT FAR UP ABOVE NEW YORK'S HOT PAVEMENTS—ON THE ROOF OF THE WALDORF-ASTORIA.—Schumm.

Y. M. C. A. Rooms a Social Center in the Canal Zone

By Mrs. C. R. Miller



PLEASANT READING-ROOM IN A Y. M. C. A. BUILDING IN THE CANAL ZONE.



BILLIARD ROOM IN THE Y. M. C. A. BUILDING WHERE THE CANAL EMPLOYEES LOVE TO GATHER.



ICE-CREAM PARLOR OF THE Y. M. C. A. AT CULEBRA.



ROOM FOR GAMES AT THE CULEBRA Y. M. C. A.

AMUSEMENTS, or, rather, the lack of amusements, for the employés has been one of the problems of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and about a year or so ago, when the Young Men's Christian Association decided to take up the work there, the commission officials gave the movement their hearty co-operation. The administration of the finances of the association in the canal zone is under the supervision of the commission officials. The buildings used are given without charge, and the secretaries are regarded as canal employés, being paid by the government. Some time ago a high official stated publicly that he believed the money which the commission had donated to the Y. M. C. A. had proved the best business investment of any money that the commission had spent, as its results were better service from the men, and, since they had some place of amusement, they were less likely to suffer from homesickness and were contented to remain for longer terms of employment. The rank and file of the employés have welcomed the Y. M. C. A. with open arms, and nearly five thousand dollars per month are paid by the men in membership dues and special fees. The membership dues are twelve dollars per year. This includes the use of the gymnasium, library, reading room, where all the leading magazines of the day are to be found, game room, etc.



TYPICAL Y. M. C. A. BUILDING IN THE CANAL ZONE PROVIDED FOR THE ASSOCIATION BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

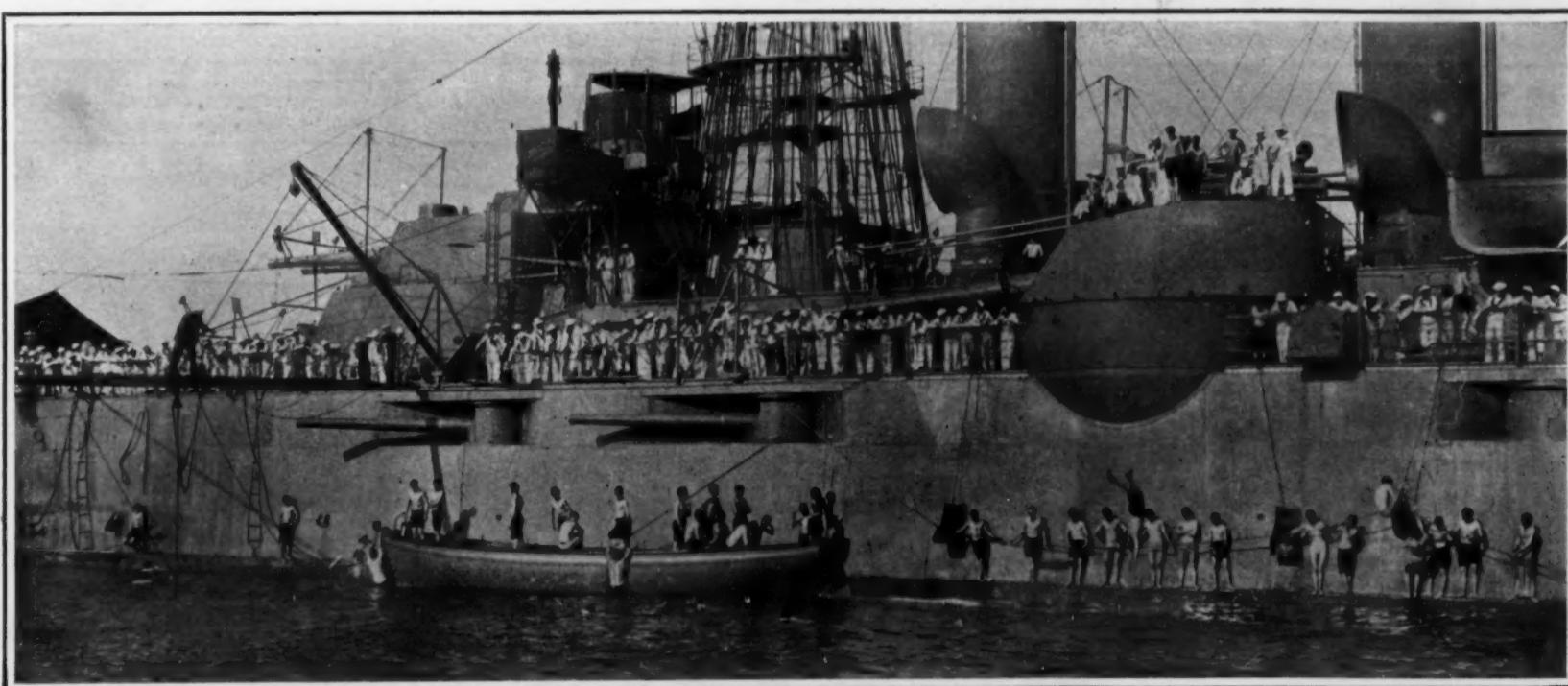
Photographs by Mrs. C. R. Miller.

Special courses may be taken in Spanish, arithmetic, mechanical drawing, and English grammar. Wireless telegraphy is also taught. A camera club has been organized, which has done some good work in photography. A glee club and an orchestra vie with each other in the musical line and give frequent concerts. Bible study is, of course, the main feature, and a club has been formed for that purpose. The social life of the younger, and especially unmarried, employés centers around the Y. M. C. A. build-

ings, and numerous modes of enjoyment are adopted. Often entertainers are brought from the States as a special diversion. Basketball and baseball are the principal athletic sports, and there is great rivalry between the teams of the four stations. Soda fountains and small ice-cream parlors are attached to the clubhouses, and the popularity of these is attested by the average receipts of the soda fountains alone, which for one month amounted to nearly fourteen hundred dollars. As in the work of the naval branch of the Y. M. C. A., letter writing is encouraged and record was kept of the number of letters written at the public tables.

The regular religious work is not over-worked, and a strong influence for good has been brought about by these meetings—in short, the regular Y. M. C. A. work is carried out. A. Bruce Minear is the general

secretary, with an assistant at each of the four stations, located at Empire, Gorgona, Culebra, and Cristobal. In speaking of the work to the writer one afternoon at Culebra, Mr. Minear was enthusiastic over its results and said, "It is our aim to accomplish in the canal zone such a work as will be representative of a great Christian nation's interest in the welfare of her men away from home, giving expression to that interest in a significant manner before the nations of the world."



THEIR 'OLD SWIMMING HOLE'—THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

MEN OF AN AMERICAN BATTLESHIP ENJOYING A DIP ON A HOT AND CALM SUMMER DAY FAR OUT AT SEA.—Enrique Muller.

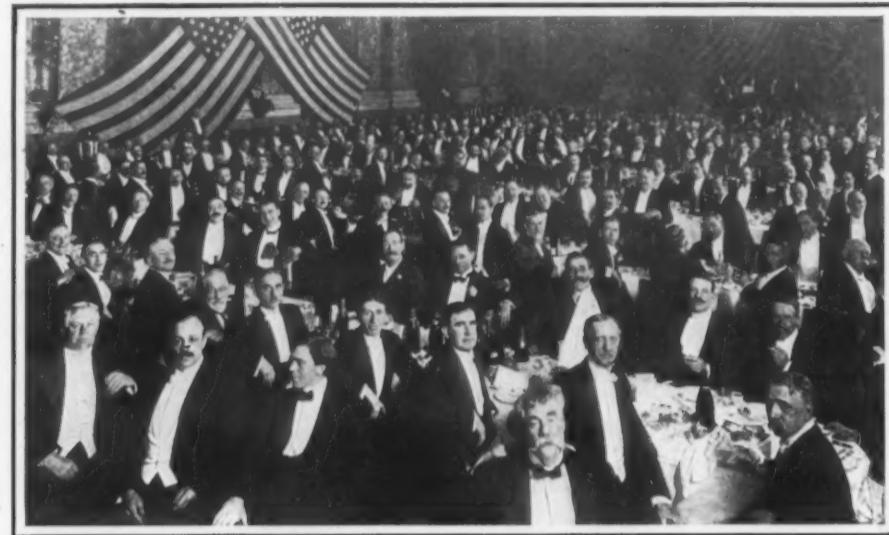
Permanent American Embassy Buildings a Crying Need

HOMES OF OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN FOREIGN LANDS, NEARLY ALL LEASED AT HEAVY EXPENSE BY THE OFFICIALS THEMSELVES.



AMERICAN EMBASSY AT PARIS—INSIDE THE COURTYARD AT THE ENTRANCE IN THE RUE FRANCOIS PREMIER.

Henry C. Ellis.



GRAND DINNER AT THE HOTEL CECIL, LONDON, OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED TO INDUCE THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE PERMANENT HOMES FOR ITS AMBASSADORS IN FOREIGN CAPITALS.—*Fradelle & Young.*



FAMOUS DORCHESTER HOUSE, THE LONDON HOME OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR WHITELAW REID.
Bedford, Lemere & Co.



HANDSOME BUILDING OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE AT PORT SAID, EGYPT.
H. Broadbent.



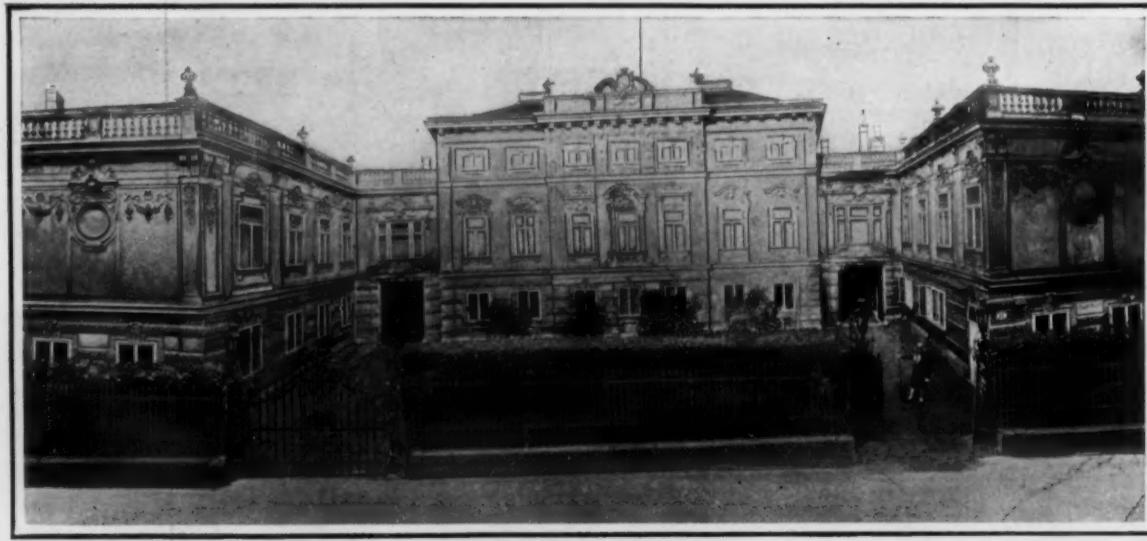
RUDINI VILLA AT ROME, RESIDENCE OF AMERICAN AMBASSADOR LEISHMAN,
LATELY TRANSFERRED FROM
CONSTANTINOPLE.



ONLY EMBASSY BUILDING OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN EMBASSY IN CONSTANTINOPLE BOUGHT THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF MR. LEISHMAN WHEN AMBASSADOR THERE.—*Mrs. C. R. Miller.*



PALAZZO DEL DRAGO, FORMER RESIDENCE OF AN AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO ROME.



AMERICAN EMBASSY AT VIENNA, THE CAPITAL OF AUSTRIA.

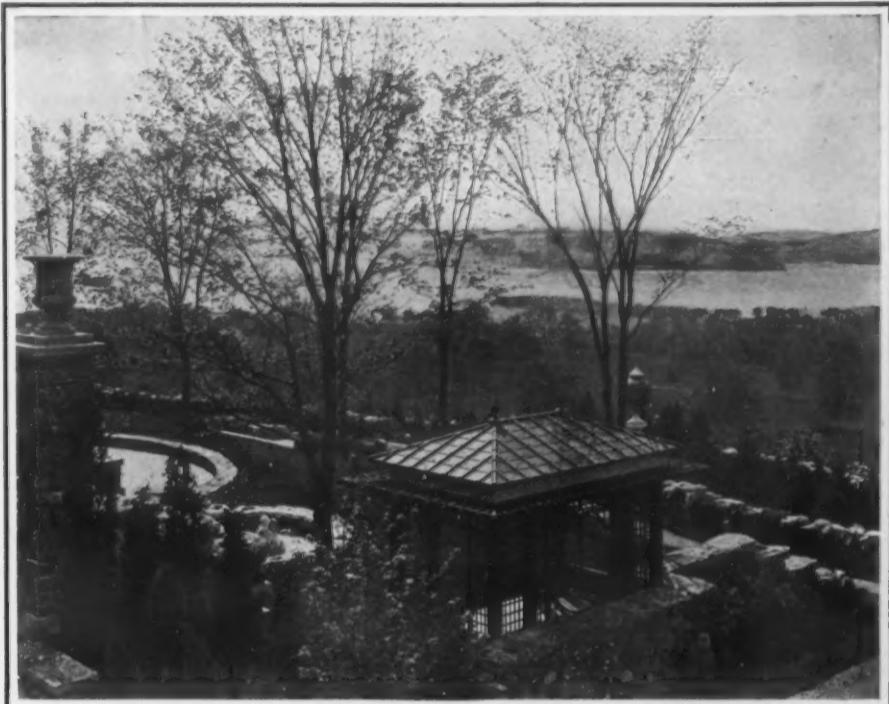
For years, the question of having our government purchase permanent homes for its ambassadors has been agitated. Little success has thus far been gained, only one American embassy, that at Constantinople, being the property of the United States government. Recently, however, both in Congress and without, renewed agitation has been begun, and the American Embassy Association of New York has been formed to push the matter along. This association lately held a notable banquet at the Hotel Cecil, London, in furtherance of the movement. The chief arguments in favor of purchasing embassy buildings at foreign capitals are the added dignity this would give our representatives and the relief which would be afforded them financially, the rentals of the buildings hired by our ambassadors being so high that no poor man can afford to accept an ambassadorship.

A Famous Capitalist and Philanthropist's Superb Country Home

INNER AND OUTER GLIMPSES OF JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S COSTLY NEW MANSION AT POCANTICO HILLS, NEW YORK.



DELIGHTFUL TEA ROOM, WITH A FINE VIEW OF THE HUDSON AND LOFTY HILLS IN THE DISTANCE.



ENCHANTING OUTLOOK ON THE FAMOUS HUDSON RIVER FROM THE WESTERN PORCH.



ELEGANT BEDROOM OF THE MISTRESS OF THE MANSION.



MR. ROCKEFELLER'S HANDSOMELY APPOINTED PRIVATE OFFICE.



ATTRACTIVE DINING ROOM WHERE NOTABLE GUESTS HAVE BEEN ENTERTAINED.



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE HANDSOME MANSION, AMID ITS ARTISTICALLY LAID OUT GROUNDS.

Mr. Rockefeller possesses a number of attractive residences, but he appears to prefer his home at Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown, N. Y., to all others. There on an estate of 5,000 acres he has built him a delightful mansion amid picturesque surroundings. There the retired great captain of industry enjoys life to the full, acting as a kindly "Lord of the Manor," indulging in his favorite pastime, golf, and at times entertaining notables and friends.

Photographs by Howard Coz.

Gossip and Pictures from the World of Sport

By E. A. Goewey



At the Corner Store.

"WELL, I guess the Detroits are going to lose the pennant this year," said the man whose wife buys his clothes for him, as he laid down the sporting "extra." "Old boy Jennings's appetite for

grass is as good as usual, but in spite of this the Tigers' work many times during the past few weeks could scarcely be called classy."

"There is something about your remarks that savors of the truth," responded the old fan; "but still I wouldn't count Hughey's pets out of the running yet, if I were you. Jennings's team has staggered some this year in its run for the flag, but the Tigers are a strong family and will make a game finish. Some of the old boys have gone stale, and that has hurt the team; but there are several fine pitchers, a lot of sluggers, and Cobb still in the game. The Athletics may nose in first under the wire, and even Boston has a look in; but I don't believe that the Tigers are winded yet."

"I saw the first two games the Detroits put up against the Yankees on the present Eastern trip, and their work was very much bush league. With the exception of Cobb and Jennings, they seemed to be dazed. But they came out of that and ought to do well enough to be right around the top by the time they return to their own dooryard."

"The Athletics seem to be their real rivals and are giving Philadelphians the first chance for real cheers that they have enjoyed for some time. Collins and Krause show what good young blood can do for a team. Thomas is doing most of the catching, and the way he has performed this year has made several thousands regret that the Yankees ever let him go. In a recent double-header with Cleveland, Thomas caught both games without an error, and had four hits, nine put-outs, and three assists. Oh, pretty fair!"

"The Bostons are doing splendidly. If they win

the pennant once again, no one will begrudge it to them; but it promises to be a grueling finish, and they may not be able to stand the strain. It looks like a three-cornered contest between the Tigers, the Athletics, and the Red Sox; but the Clevelands still beg to be counted in. I doubt if Lajoie's boys have much chance. Every time they do a few fine stunts there is a slump sure to follow. It is a team of stars, but Larry can't keep them all twinkling at once."

"The White Sox management is trying to pull the team into the race, but they look like 'also's' at the present time."

"And, next, we have the Yankees, gentlemen; and if ever there was an in-and-out aggregation, they are it. One day they will play so good that they could defeat any major club with ease, and the next day the Washingtons with five men in the field could trim them easily. The Yanks are a good club. The team is loaded down with splendid material, but Stallings has his work cut out for him in trying to keep them to the scratch at least five days a week. They hope to finish in the first division this year, but next year their pitching staff will have them up in the first three from the start. The new twirlers are among the best in either league and are rapidly getting wise to 'big team stunts.'

"The St. Louis Browns are a sad disappointment this year. They have the material to qualify for the first division. As for the Washingtons, why, they seem to be in the game merely to give the other teams batting practice. They are surely the joke of the baseball situation."

(Continued on page 163.)



A HOME RUN BEING SCORED IN THE BASEBALL GAME BETWEEN CHORUS-GIRL NINES.



"SAFE AT FIRST" ON THE FIRST HIT OF THE GAME.



THE LEADERS IN THE SHOW GIRLS' HALF-MILE RACE NEARING THE FINISH.



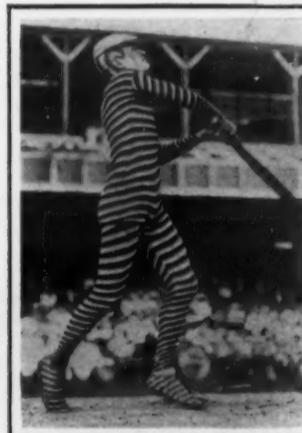
HARRY KELLY
As Bwana Tumbo, in search
of the umpire.



RAYMOND HITCHCOCK
As a fourteenth century Wagner.



ANNETTE KELLERMAN,
A sensational Diabolo performer.



GEORGE AUSTIN,
Showed more curves than the pitcher.



FRED STONE,
The Scarecrow, made a hit
as catcher.



AMATEUR ATHLETES MADE RECORDS IN THE PIE-EATING CONTEST.



DELLA SAUNDERS
"Sliding for life" from the roof
of the grand-stand.



WHEN THE REAL INDIANS CAPTURED THE PALE-FACE SHOW GIRL.

ATHLETES, ACTORS, AND CHORUS GIRLS DO "STUNTS" FOR CHARITY.

AMUSING PICTURES TAKEN AT THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LEAGUE BASEBALL PARKS, NEW YORK CITY, WHERE TWO GREAT THEATRICAL ORGANIZATIONS HELD THEIR ANNUAL FIELD OUTINGS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR AND CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE CITY—OVER 25,000 PERSONS ATTENDED THE GAMES AND THE NET PROCEEDS WERE ABOUT \$30,000.

An American Statesman's Warm Welcome in Korea

PLEASANT INCIDENTS IN THE VISIT OF FORMER VICE-PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS AND MRS. FAIRBANKS TO THE CAPITAL OF THE HERMIT KINGDOM



THREE NOTABLE FIGURES AT A GARDEN PARTY.
Left to right: Consul-General Sammons, Mr. Fairbanks, Rev. Mr. Harris,
Bishop of Japan and Korea.



TWO PROMINENT GUESTS AT THE
SEOUL PARTY.
Left to right: K. Nabeshima, Director for
Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Bolljahu, Seoul
representative of the Associated Press.



MRS. FAIRBANKS ON HER WAY TO AN AUDIENCE WITH THE
EMPEROR OF KOREA.

During an extended journey in the Orient, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks recently visited Seoul, Korea, where they were accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the resident Americans and the local officials. There was a constant round of entertainments and social events in their honor. Among the two most noted were a garden party given by the American consul-general, Hon. Thomas Sammons, and the audience granted to the distinguished guests by the Emperor and Empress of Korea, this being the first time that the Empress has granted an audience to foreigners other than Japanese. The garden party given at the American consulate-general was the most brilliant event of the season in Seoul. Five hundred people were present, including the resident Americans, the consular corps and the officials of the Japanese protectorate.

Photographs by Ozro C. Gould.

A Remarkable Birthday Party in Japan

YOKOHAMA PICTURESQUELY COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE OPENING OF JAPANESE PORTS TO FOREIGN TRADE.



A FLOWER CAR WHICH PLAYED AN IMPOR-
TANT PART IN THE STREET
PARADES.

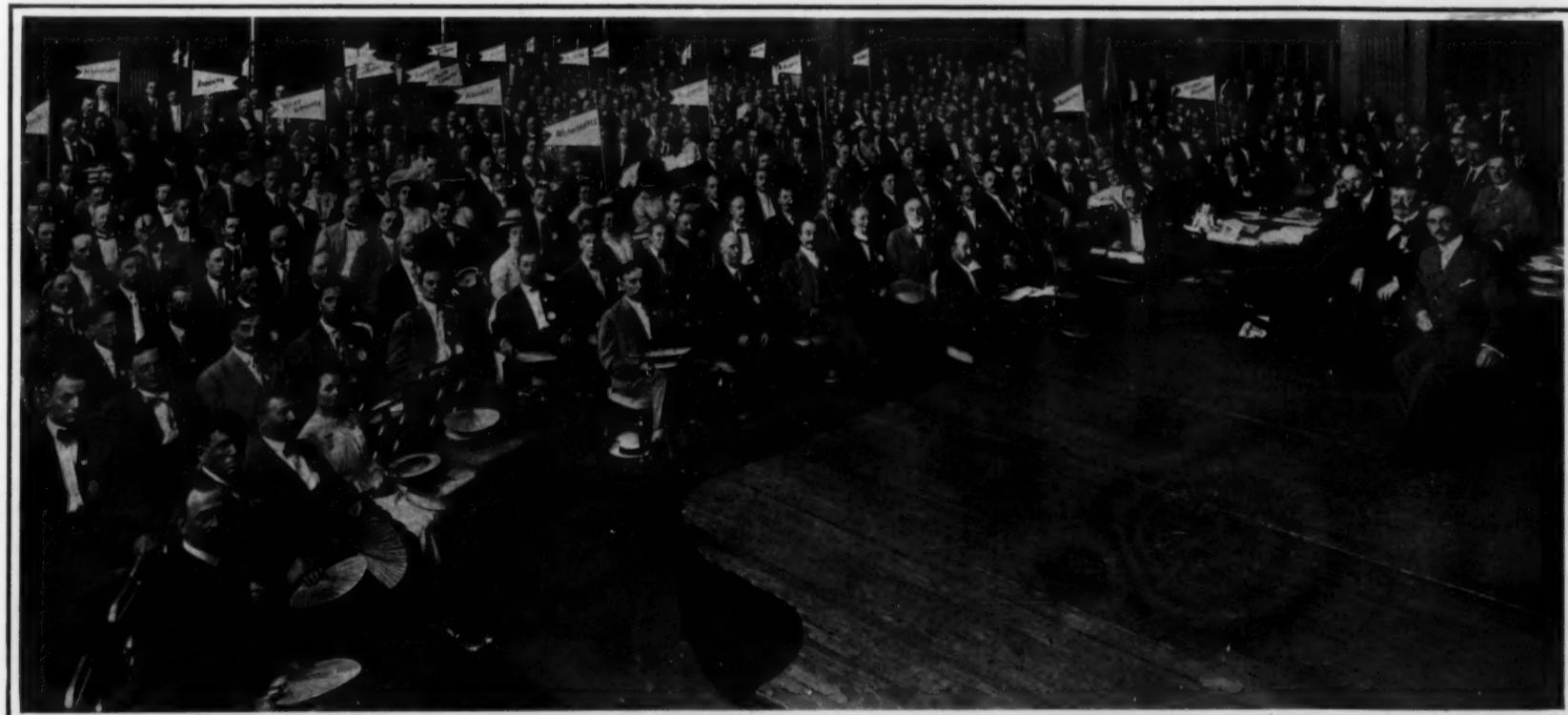


STREET SCENE IN YOKOHAMA ON JUBILEE DAY—THE JAPANESE
PASSION FOR UNIQUE DECORATIVE EFFECTS IS
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED HERE.
Photographs by Tatsuya Kato.



PRETTY GEISHA GIRLS DRESSED IN HOLIDAY
ATTIRE PARTICIPATING IN THE
CELEBRATIONS.

A Notable Gathering of the Workers of a Great Life Insurance Company



SIX HUNDRED AGENTS OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY GATHERED AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA HOTEL, NEW YORK, TO CELEBRATE THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF
THE SOCIETY. THE GUESTS REPRESENTED ALMOST EVERY STATE IN THE UNION, AND AMONG THEM WERE TWENTY-FIVE WOMEN, ACCREDITED AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.
PRESIDENT PAUL MORTON (ELBOW ON TABLE) PRESIDING, WITH SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT GEORGE WILSON AT HIS LEFT.—Drucker & Co.



The Message of the Violin

By Arthur Wallace Peach

EWE'RE seated in the cozy library and music room of Hilyard's home—just the sort of room you would expect a man to have who loved music and found enjoyment in the masters of song and literature. Bookcases were piled high, and instruments lay here and there in artistic disorder.

His wife, dark-eyed, winsome, womanly, stepped in to say a cheery good-night; and, drawing up our deep chairs close to the glowing fire, we renewed an old acquaintance.

"Hilyard, the last time I saw you, you stood on the curb in the Market Place, penniless, dirty, down and out—that was a good many years ago. To-night I am with you in your beautiful home, where you have all that men say makes for happiness—a beautiful wife, a famous name, wealth, and the consciousness of work well done. That dark, wet, drizzly night long ago I marked you as a man on the way where men walk but a little while. Hil, what has wrought the change?"

His sensitive musician's face warmed with a sudden flame, then for a moment he smiled, and stepping to a corner he opened a case. From it, after tenderly slipping off a frayed and discolored flannel cover, he took a violin. He leaned from his chair and held it out to me. Something in his attitude seemed to say, "This is as dear to me as life," and I took it as one would take a precious and fragile gift. The violin was dark, old, and battered. On the fingerboard were many spots worn smooth, where fingers had fallen countless times. The varnish had gone completely where the player's chin had rested. That it had a message and a meaning I could easily believe. In silence I handed it back to him. He plucked a string, and dreaming through the room fell a little mellow note of exquisite harmony.

"You ask what has wrought the change." Gently as a mother puts a babe to rest, he laid it in its case and leaned back in his chair. "It's a wonderful story in a way, yet it is human—human longings, hopes, disappointments, and—a message that that violin spoke to some one."

After the pause of a moment he went on, his voice sinking to the low tone of reverie.

"That cold, wet night of despair I never have forgotten. You spoke your kind word and offered aid, but I turned you off—in fact, I was deciding that old, old question, if death were not better than life, that some men face, sometime, somewhere. Homeless, friendless save you, and you were far from me. What was the use? But I was too much of a coward to decide it then; the night was too dark and dismal to die. Slowly I turned up the street, but the happy faces I met only served to accentuate my own condition.

"Hunger was gripping me through and through. In desperation I turned into a cheap restaurant, where once I used to go, in hopes that I might be able to beg a bit of something. The man in charge was one I didn't know. I turned to go out—it was the last straw—when I heard a gentle voice greet me.

"An old man, white-headed, wrinkled, thin, took my arm and led me to a warm, snug corner of the room and pointed to a chair.

"'You seem to be hungry, my lad,' he said, smiling at me with kindly old eyes. And, needless to say, without parley I agreed.

"That hour I spent with him no hour in my life has equaled, even the hours of my triumphs; for there I was seeing and learning what is the grandest thing on earth—a man with a white soul. In his kindly, gentle way he drew from me all that I had done, what I had planned and hoped, and how I had miserably failed; and at last he offered to help me secure a position as second violinist in the theater where he was playing. It was like an offer from heaven. The pay was meager, the theater a vile, low affair; but it was all that I asked and more than I hoped for.

"That night, in his little, dingy room, he made me comfortable, and in my heart had sprung a love and a belief in the old man that I trust he never had reason to doubt to the day of his death. The man who has the eyes of Christ to see when a man is near the great question, who reaches down and lifts another from the depths of despair, comes pretty near following in the footsteps of the Master, I think.

"I won my place easily on the strength of the old man's recommendation. The exact reason why he happened to be playing where

he was, amid surroundings so different from him, I never asked and never knew; but I imagined—and rightly, I think—that it was the old story of mediocre ability, hard study, unfaltering, finally breakdown and out of the race—sort of saying good-by to the heights and being content with the valley—ah, the many who have that comfort!

"But I never heard a word of regret. 'Simply to sit and play his old violin was near enough to heaven as any man need wish to get,' he often said to me. Daytime we spent in practice or wandering together; after the play in the evening came our supper together, and I grew to ask nothing better than to be with him. His outlook on life seemed to be so sane and clean and happy, so different from the world in which he moved and found his living.

"Of his life he never spoke a word, and all would be a closed book to me if something—fate, if you wish, for it is a strange, linked chain—had not turned the pages to my view.

"In the emotional parts of the plays at the theater he always played a strain I never had heard. It was tender and sweet as a mother's lullaby, and so plaintive that invariably, time after time, it drew the tears to my eyes. I can see him now, as he sat in front of me white head tipped a little as his chin rested on his beloved violin, his long, thin fingers guiding the bow softly across the strings and drawing out from the soul of the violin all the melody that was in it. Still I would not have thought so much of that, but while he was playing I always noticed his eyes roving the tiers of spectators as if seeking some one, and his face would have a strange, sad look, the hint of a deep, deep sadness that sometimes I thought lay beneath the ever-present sunshine on his face.

"Finally my curiosity got the better of me, and I asked him one night why he watched the house so closely when playing the strain, and what the strain was.

"He half turned from the table where he was sorting music, and the odd look came into his face again. 'Tell you,' he whispered, as if to himself; then he sat down quickly, looking old and tired and very weary. He started to speak a few times, paused, then went on:

"Years ago I had a little girl.' Tenderly from his inner pocket he took a bundle. Unwrapping leaf after leaf of paper, he handed me a photograph. It was the picture of a dark-eyed girl in her early teens, beautiful as the night of which Byron sang. "She and I were very happy together, as happy as we could be with her mother gone, until those black days when the fever epidemic broke out among us and they hurried her to the hospital. I had taught her this little strain which I had composed—it was her favorite—and as she left she told me to play that when I was



thinking of her. I have played—it—many times. Then my turn came and I was taken away, unconscious of where I was going or who were taking me. Death came for me, but Someone said nay, and after a long, slow illness I lived. But when I sought for her I didn't find her. The hospital had been crowded, many had been sent away, records had been made up hurriedly. It's a big city for a little girl and an old man without means—she was gone.

"Then, with broken health, I took the first job that offered—where I am now. It is foolish, but every night I play that little song in hopes—in hopes that she may hear and come to me."

"He shuffled the music in his thin fingers a moment, and turned to me with his old, tender smile. 'It's only an old man's fancy and an old man's dream, Hilyard, but some day—some day some one may hear, maybe she—who knows?'

"I turned to my work, but his gentle question I asked and answered silently in another way—the way of a man who has lost faith in men and faith in God. He might play his little song many times, I believed, in sincerity, but she would never answer. I watched him as he busied himself among the sheets, jotting down the changes in the scores, and thought to myself that he was just the one in whom the light of hope would never die as it did in ordinary men. The angels had blundered when they let him loose upon the earth.

"So each night I listened as he played, softly and tenderly, the haunting little strain; and I came to watch with him the many faces in the house, plain and clear to us in the reflection of the dim lights. Unconsciously he came to know that I was watching, too, and he would turn to me as the last chords dreamed away, to see if I had noticed.

"But I never did. A year passed by and we were still together and growing closer, it seemed, every day. Under his gentle spurring, ambition that I thought extinguished forever flamed to life, and I carried my violin study on. But no face in the audience answered the message of the violin. True, I saw many, very many, some of them hardened, vicious, faces soften, and tears creep in eyes in spite of set jaws and bitten lips—into eyes that perhaps had not wept for years. But the face we were looking for never came; and, in truth, I did not expect it—the chances were so many, so endless, against it. Still some of the old man's hope had come to be mine. As he said in his simple faith, 'God does not do His work by chance.' Yet, in my heart, I smiled sometimes at his simple belief—the smile of a cynic.

"One night after the play I was leaving late, as it happened alone, when a slim girl, dark-eyed, pretty, but bearing in her face the signs of dissipation, caught my arm at the outer entrance.

"'Who is the old man playing there?' she asked, in a breathless way.

"For a moment the blood rushed into my heart. Hastily I asked question after question, and all seemed satisfactory. I was eager to make arrangements for her to meet him that night, but she demurred on what



"I LEFT THEM ALONE WITH THEIR GOD AND THEIR HAPPINESS."

(Continued on page 164.)



THE NEW \$1,000,000 O-TE-SA-GA HOTEL, AT COOPERSTOWN, N.Y.

J. B. Slatk, Photographer.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 146.)

can be made for a month to come. I believe that if the big bull leaders can unload at present prices they will do so. They are compelled to sustain the market because they cannot unload, and if they sought to liquidate, the break would be sharp and severe. They are in a box and must do the best they can. I regard their position as dangerous. A market that is virtually sustained by the strength of one stock is always in jeopardy.

T. M., Rochester, N.Y.: Anonymous communications are not answered. Please read headnote of my department.

H., Dover, Del.: Some firms on the Stock Exchange will carry fractional lots on margin and allow interest on deposits. J. S. Pierson, Jr., & Co., 66 Broadway, New York, who make a specialty of fractional lots, will do this. Write to them for their Circular A-22 and for their daily market letter, which will keep you informed as to Stock Exchange movements.

P., Louisville, Ky.: 1. I would not sacrifice my Inter. Met. 4½ per cent. collateral bonds, as they are secured by Interborough stock. 2. The declaration of extra dividends on Republic Iron and Steel pref. is to pay the accumulated dividends of 6½ per cent. The payments of these extra dividends run to 1915, which is looking forward a good way ahead, it seems to me.

Chicago Northwestern: Chicago Northwestern com. is one of the high-priced investment railroads, and when you speak of an assessment on it you must obviously refer to Chicago Great Western, which is entirely a different proposition. I do not regard Great Western com. favorably, considering the heavy load of obligations the company must stagger under until it gets on its feet.

L., Boston: 1. If you do not care to trade with Boston brokers you can do your business by mail with any prominent New York Stock Exchange house. 2. You can buy from one share upward. 3. Odd lots are traded in by several houses that make a specialty of

On Food**THE RIGHT FOUNDATION OF HEALTH.**

Proper food is the foundation of health. People can eat improper food for a time until there is a sudden collapse of the digestive organs, then all kinds of trouble follow.

The proper way out of the difficulty is to shift to the pure, scientific food, Grape-Nuts, for it rebuilds from the foundation up. A New Hampshire woman says:

"Last summer I was suddenly taken with indigestion and severe stomach trouble and could not eat food without great pain; my stomach was so sore I could hardly move about. This kept up until I was so miserable life was not worth living."

"Then a friend finally, after much argument, induced me to quit my former diet and try Grape-Nuts.

"Although I had but little faith I commenced to use it, and great was my surprise to find that I could eat it without the usual pain and distress in my stomach.

"So I kept on using Grape-Nuts and soon a marked improvement was shown, for my stomach was performing its regular work in a normal way without pain or distress.

"Very soon the yellow coating disappeared from my tongue, the dull, heavy feeling in my head disappeared, and my mind felt light and clear; the languid, tired feeling left, and, altogether, I felt as if I had been rebuilt. Strength and weight came back rapidly, and I went back to my work with renewed ambition.

"To-day I am a new woman in mind as well as body, and I owe it all to this natural food, Grape-Nuts." "There's a Reason."

Look in packages for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

them. You will be interested in "Odd Lot Circular B" which John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 71 Broadway, New York, will send you if you will write to them for it.

Interest, Rochester, N.Y.: A number of bonds on good gas and electric properties in well-established and well-secured companies are offered on a basis that yields almost 6 per cent. One of these in a very large Southern city is offered on a basis to yield 6½ per cent. These bonds are fully described and explained in a circular which will be sent you by Swartwout & Appenzeller, members N.Y. Stock Exchange, 44 Pine St., New York, if you ask for it.

H., Cleveland, O.: 1. For a long pull C. C. C. and St. L. with its splendid territory and its prestige as a Vanderbilt property looks better than Southern Railway pref., though the latter is said to be preparing to resume dividends. 2. Pressed Steel Car pref. is a fair business man's investment. In dull seasons all the railway equipment concerns suffer severely and for this reason industrials of a more stable character are preferred for investment.

X., Zenia, O.: Va.-Car. Chem. reported net earnings of \$3,500,000. It must be borne in mind that the company floated \$12,000,000 5 per cent. bonds during the year, only \$6,000,000 of which were used to retire outstanding bonds. I notice that a good many railway and industrial concerns have been liberal borrowers since the money market eased up. Even the Steel Corporation resorted to this method to enable it to make a good showing during the hard times and with knowledge that better times were coming that the present should therefore be discounted.

Buyer, Buffalo, N.Y.: 1. It would be better for you to understand a little more about stocks and bonds so that you could make your investment or speculative purchases on better information. The tips you speak of are absolutely worthless and no experienced operator would give them the slightest attention. 2. It will aid you very materially in gauging stock market conditions if you will read the "Weekly Financial Review" of J. S. Bache & Co., bankers, 42 Broadway, New York. You can receive a copy regularly if you will write to Bache and Co. for it, and mention Jasper.

D., Toledo, O.: If you buy the bonds of the New York Central Realty Co. and need the money at any time before maturity you can realize upon them, as the company cashes the bonds if the money is held by the holder. These bonds are secured by property in and about New York City, and the company reports surplus and undivided profits of over \$1,250,000. It is doing a large business and has agents in many communities and invites those who are interested in establishing agencies or buying the bonds to address the New York Central Realty Co., Suite 1180, 1228 Broadway, New York.

A., Plattsburg, N.Y.: 1. Unlisted stocks will not be quoted on the New York Stock Exchange after April next, unless the companies they represent comply with the requirements of the exchange. A number of these undoubtedly will do so, as the list includes such active stocks as Amalgamated, Anaconda, National Biscuit, American Woolen, American Linseed, Distillers and Railway Steel Spring, American Locomotive, Smelters, Sugar and Lead were among the unlisted up to short time ago, but are now regularly listed. 2. Convertible bonds are more attractive because they have a speculative as well as an investment quality. Among these are the S. P. convertible 4s, the U. P. 4s, the American Telephone 4s, Pennsylvania R. R. 3½s, the New Haven 6 per cent. gold debentures, the Erie 4s, the Delaware and Hudson 4s, Santa Fe 5s and also the Santa Fe 4s. Quotations on these bonds and facts regarding them can be had by any of my readers who will address Spencer Trask & Co., bankers and members of the New York Stock Exchange, William and Pine streets, New York, and mention LESLIE'S.

J., Forest City, Pa.: 1. It is difficult to advise about Int. Met. com. Its future depends upon the manner in which the whole local traction tangle may be unraveled. Beyond question the franchises of our traction companies in such a great city as New York are very valuable, and those who promoted the traction combination in this city and inflated its securities to an unwarrantable degree probably thought the business might ultimately justify it, but that day is far distant. If I held the stock and could get rid of it without loss, I would do so, but I hesitate to advise its sale at a sacrifice, though the assessment may be oppressive and the development of subway and other lines may be to the disadvantage of the traction companies. 2. Ontario and

Western has been selling for all that it is worth as a 2 per cent stock. The New York Central has an option on it at less than the present market price, but there has been talk of Canadian Pacific securing it as one of its outlets, though this is far from official. On a sharp reaction in the market which would carry O. and W. to around 45 it could be safely bought.

H., Fayetteville, N.C.: 1. The market condition is puzzling. If anybody could tell what its future was to be, he could make his fortune. Conservative financiers believe that a reaction of from 5 to 10 points would be justifiable, and that it may be brought about if money rates should have a rapid advance and the crop outlook become doubtful. The large speculators believe that if they can keep the market on the present level until the crops are assured they can start a new bull movement. The fact that it could be started much easier from a lower level is evident, but the large speculators are carrying their load, and if they undertook to sell they would force a break. 2. Recent rumors that the Standard Oil had made a close connection with its principal foreign competitor has strengthened the stock. I look for an advance rather than a decline. I doubt if you will get it around 670 very soon again.

3. If you buy the shares of a small industrial company it might be difficult to dispose of them in an emergency, as usually there is a very limited market. I would hardly advise the purchase. 4. From all that I can learn of the Kroger Company it is a prominent and successful institution. The stock is listed on the Cincinnati Stock Exchange and the 2d pref. 7 per cent. stock appears to be well regarded. 5. Financial writers are constantly reporting prospective melon cuttings, but you will observe that these reports usually prove to be premature. 6. I do not advise short sales of stocks in a market that seems to be so well controlled by strong financial interests.

(Continued on page 162.)

+ + +

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons.

R. OBERT PITCAIRN, for fifty-five years connected with Pennsylvania Railroad, inaugurated its pension system, financier and railroad expert, at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 25th, aged 73.

W. Newton Sharp, financial editor of the New York Sun, noted newspaper man, at New York, July 22d, aged 44.

Baron Detlev von Liliencron, Prussian poet and author, prominent in Prussian-Austrian war, at Hamburg, Germany, July 22d, aged 65.

Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector Grace Episcopal Church, New York, since 1883, one of the most widely known clergymen in the United States, once bishop of Iowa, author and poet of great merit, at Nahant, Mass., July 26th, aged 71.

Madam Johanna Rotter-Dieffenbach, famous grand-opera singer half a century ago, at West Nyack, N.Y., July 24th, aged 76.

Major Edward P. Brown, noted lawyer and Republican orator, veteran Civil War, at New York, July 26th.

Harry C. Pulliam, president National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, noted sportsman and executive, at New York, July 29th.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. "Its purity has made it famous." For home and office.



THE ALASKA-YUKON-PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

MAIN ENTRANCE TO THE GREAT FAIR AS SEEN FROM INSIDE THE GROUNDS.—F. N. Nowell.

In answering advertisements please mention "LESLIE'S WEEKLY."

Liqueur Pères Chartreux

GREEN
AND
YELLOWGREEN
AND
YELLOW

The original and genuine Chartreux has always been and still is made by the Carthusian Monks (Pères Chartreux), who, since their expulsion from France, have been located at Tarragona, Spain; and, although the old labels and insignia originated by the Monks have been adjudged by the Federal Courts of this country to be still the exclusive property of the Monks, their world-renowned products nowadays known as "Liqueur Pères Chartreux."

At first-class Wine Merchants, Grocers, Hotels, Cafés, Batjer & Co., 45 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Sole Agents for United States.

HARGRAVE

112 WEST 72d STREET

NEW YORK CITY

"New York's Most Accessible Hotel"

Six lines of transit, including ELEVATED and SUBWAY EXPRESS STATIONS, on block. Located between Central Park and Riverside Drive. An absolutely fireproof, modern, high-class family and transient hotel. Appointments, service and cuisine unexcelled. All rooms with private bath. European plan.

\$2 Per Day and Upward

Send for Booklet and Map. Also Grand View Hotel, ADIRONDACKS, Lake Placid, N.Y.
THOMAS PARKES.

"ON THE WORKS"

**WILL YOU TRY ONE—
IF WE SEND IT FREE?**

We want every merchant, dealer, bookkeeper and clerk who requires quick, accurate footings to prove for himself the worth and economy of the "little magician"—The

RAPID COMPUTER ADDING MACHINE

We'll send it to you on five days' free trial—if it pleases you, pay our price of only \$60.00—if it doesn't, send it back at our expense. It does perfectly at any angle, can stand on any desk or hook alongside figures you wish to add. A wonder as a saver of time and errors. Capacity 9,999,999. Save time and money—write us to-day you'd like to try one. Catalogue free.

RAPID COMPUTER CO., 1912 Tribune Bldg., Chicago

Pears'

"The pale complexion of true love" assumes a warmer tint by the use of Pears' Soap.

Sold all over the globe.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

No. 43
T. J. Roseman
Secretary.

From the World of Sport



HARVARD'S GREATEST SPRINTER.

EX-CAPTAIN WILLIAM A. SCHICK,
Of Harvard, finishing the last lap of a relay, with
John B. Taylor, Pennsylvania's former crack
colored runner, a close second. Schick, who is the
greatest sprinter Harvard ever developed, is
suffering from a serious attack of appendicitis.



CHAMPION RUNNER OF HIS AGE.

LIEUTENANT JOHN D. ROBERTS,
Sheriff of Meriden, Conn., aged sixty-three,
who recently ran 100 yards in 13 2-5
seconds in an open event. He
can do 2½ miles in
14½ minutes.

Sport Notes.

(Continued from page 158.)

The year 1908-9 which closed recently was one of the best in the history of Eastern College Athletics.

The year was distinguished particularly by the fact that among the Eastern universities twenty sports were fostered. This is at least one more than ever before, and is conclusive proof that the present tendency in college sports is to diversify rather than concentrate all energies in four or five known as the "major sports."

It is also strange but a fact that Harvard, which has been the storm center of all the opposition to college athletics, should foster more sports than any other Eastern university. While they do not take a prominent part in championship tournaments as Yale and Pennsylvania, the crimson athletes foster teams in every one of the sports but basketball. Yale and Pennsylvania rank next. Yale fosters teams in all but cricket and lacrosse, while Pennsylvania supports all but lacrosse and hockey.

For the first time in a good many years the University of Pennsylvania has wrested from Yale the distinction of having won the greatest percentage of intercollegiate championships. By counting as one point each championship won and splitting the points wherever there has been a tie for first place, the Quakers are found to have a score of 4½ to 4 for Yale. This is not much of a margin, to be sure, but when it is considered that the Quakers scored 1½ in the major sports to nothing for Yale no person can dispute Pennsylvania's right to rank first this year.

Pennsylvania's score is obtained by an even break with Harvard for the football championship, by awarding her first honor in baseball, as well as in cricket and swimming, and tying for first place in chess and tennis. Yale's four points represent championships in these minor sports, wrestling, water-polo, shooting and golf. Harvard, Cornell and Columbia are tied with three points each, but Harvard should rank next to Yale because of her better showing in the major sports and her all-around versatility.

The other colleges scored as follows: West Point, 1; George Washington, 1; Princeton, ½. This is about the poorest showing the Tigers have made in many years.

Umpire Eldredge, of the Southern Michigan League, had a narrow escape recently in a game at Jackson, Miss.

He escaped in an automobile. In the rush to get at the umpire the stand collapsed and fourteen persons were injured. The reader can perhaps figure out a moral in this. Here is another picture bearing on the umpire question. Old George Van Haltren, who has been playing ball a hundred years, more or less, and who was for ten years the idol of New York fans, recently signed to umpire in the Pacific Coast League. When he made his first appearance on the field in the uniform of the indicator man, the bugs went wild with joy and cheered the veteran for twenty minutes. The next day and again the next day he was accorded ovations, and to-day he is the most popular umpire that ever officiated on the Pacific coast. Furthermore, he's a good one; knows a ball from a strike, is keen on base work and has the respect of the players. And to think that there is only one Van Haltren!

James Sager, third baseman of the Evansville Central League team, holds a record that no other



THE SPORTING PRIMER.

Fourth Lesson—the Statuesque Lady.

Oh, Say! Can you see the La-dy? Yes, in-deed. In Fact, we can see but lit-tle else.

Is n't the La-dy fat? Tush, tush! Did the La-dy live on the low-er East Side, we Might call her fat; but as she Re-sides on the up-er West Side, we must re-fer to her as be-ing Stat-u-esque.

Is the La-dy all Dressed up to at-tend a Club Meet-ing? Nein, and like-wise Nix. She is go-ing to see the Ball Game with her Hus-band. But where is her Hus-band? He is on the oth-er side of the La-dy, and that is the Rea-son you can-not see him. Does he want to take the Stat-u-esque La-dy to the Ball Game? Cer-tain-ly not; but he has-n't the nerve to re-fuse. Why does the La-dy go to the Game? Sim-ply to keep up her Mis-sion in Life and make him as Mis-er-able as Pos-si-ble and to Pre-vent him from do-ing some such Riot-ous Thing as Smok-ing a Ci-gar or Sass-ing the Um-pire.

Are there many such La-dies? There are, in-deed. They fill up Large Chunks of the Grand-stand at ev-ery Con-test.

Then what is the An-swer? There is none.

One of his decisions against the home club aroused the crowd and they started for the ump with fire in their eyes. Eldredge got a winning start and reached the gate before the fans got near him. He escaped in an automobile. In the rush to get at the umpire the stand collapsed and fourteen persons were injured. The reader can perhaps figure out a moral in this. Here is another picture bearing on the umpire question. Old George Van Haltren, who has been playing ball a hundred years, more or less, and who was for ten years the idol of New York fans, recently signed to umpire in the Pacific Coast League. When he made his first appearance on the field in the uniform of the indicator man, the bugs went wild with joy and cheered the veteran for twenty minutes. The next day and again the next day he was accorded ovations, and to-day he is the most popular umpire that ever officiated on the Pacific coast. Furthermore, he's a good one; knows a ball from a strike, is keen on base work and has the respect of the players. And to think that there is only one Van Haltren!

The whole procedure was perfectly legal, and Bierbauer played in Pittsburgh for many years, but

A DELIGHTFUL BEVERAGE

HIGH LIFE BEER

MILLER-MILWAUKEE

STREETMEN, STORES, BOOTHES, PEDLERS

"EVERYBODY" "EVERWHERE" Just the Goods You Need

Over 2000 different novelties for Summer Resorts, Fairs, Carnivals, Celebrations. Buttons, Badges, Emblems, Canes, Whips, Pennants, Paper Sun Flowers, Air Serpents, Confetti, Ticklers, Horns. POSTAL CARDS of ALL KINDS, and for all seasons. Paper Novelties, DECORATIONS, Paper Garlands, Paper Fans, Bells, Booklets, Pullers, Toys, Shell Chains and Necklaces, Shell Mirrors, Bead Chains and Bracelets. All the latest Fads. Memorial Day, 4th of July and Labor Day Emblems. Xmas and Holiday Goods. Souvenirs, Favors, etc. Catalogue Free.

W. F. MILLER, Department A, 158 Park Row, New York

the manner of his capture caused no end of talk in the baseball world, and during the howl set up by the Athletics and their followers in Philadelphia, one Quaker City writer referred to the affair as an act of piracy on the baseball seas. The Pittsburghers were promptly nicknamed "Pirates," and the title has stuck ever since.

President Ebbets of the Trolley-Dodgers recently gave a suit of clothes apiece to "Nap" Rucker and Billy Bergen for their splendid work the day that the former beat St. Louis and struck out sixteen men. Bergen not only caught Rucker but also received from Bell in the other game of the double-header, which the Brooklyns likewise annexed. Were Rucker and Bergen with the Pirates—but what's the use of speculating. Ebbets may yet be able to buy enough good men to back up his great staff of twirlers and Bergen. Incidentally McGraw, Murphy and Clarke are willing to pay liberally for the transfer of Rucker to their respective clubs and give him a big increase in salary.

(Continued from page 165.)

The Potency of Advertising.

By Truman A. DeWeese, a well-known director of publicity.

ADVERTISING brings Opportunity to the door of doubt. It hammers on the door until Opportunity becomes Importance, and the doubting one finds himself possessed with a new want and a new desire. This new desire, multiplied in potency and pulling power thousands of times through all the changing moods of human fancy, is the thing that pulls business and piles up industrial wealth to colossal heights. This is the thing that builds factories, cities, and railroads, and all the instrumentalities that contribute to human happiness and human progress. It makes the luxuries of to-day the necessities of to-morrow. By multiplying human desires it brings about the establishment of agencies for gratifying those desires, until the earth is filled with the creative forces liberated by man's genius and industry.

* * * A trust formed by the manufacturers of a staple product may enable the manufacturers to cut out the advertising or reduce advertising expense, but, if it is a combination of manufacturers of the luxuries or the specialties, the educational work must go on or the sales will stop. The formation of the bicycle trust not only killed advertising, but killed the bicycle business. When all automobile manufacturers form a trust it will mean death to advertising and to the automobile business.

Use BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. DELICIOUS. 25 cents per jar.

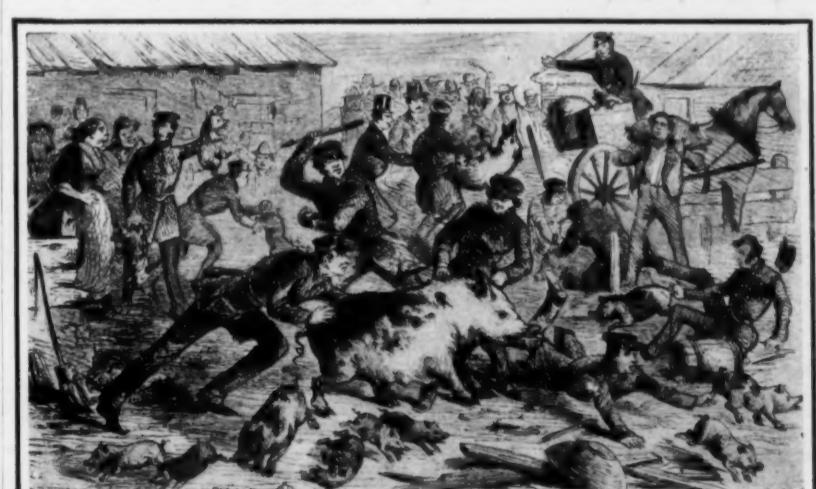


The Dayton Electrical Mfg. Co., 141 St. Clair St., Dayton, Ohio.

Up to Date.

Lady—"But poverty is no excuse for being dirty! Do you never wash your face?"

Tramp (with an injured air)—"Pardon me, lady, but I've adopted this 'ere dry-cleanin' process as bein' more 'ealthy and 'ig-geenic."—Punch.



SENSATIONAL SUPPRESSION OF A NUISANCE FIFTY YEARS AGO.
POLICE RAID ON THE PIGGIES AND OFFAL BOILING ESTABLISHMENTS IN "HOG TOWN,"
AN UNSANITARY SECTION OF NEW YORK CITY.
The officers had a sharp tussle with the inhabitants of "Hog Town," while the porkers, which they finally carried away, gave them a vast deal of trouble.
Reproduced from Leslie's Weekly, August 13, 1859, and copyrighted.

The Message of the Violin

(Continued from page 160.)

seemed to be good grounds, and said she would come the next evening.

"Late in the afternoon I started to tell him, and then held back, preferring that he should meet her alone. She came, and I let her quietly into the front room, with a word as to the way it might affect him; and, calling him, told him that there was some one to see him there. He went in. I waited in trepidation.

"Many muffled words reached me, at last a man's voice ringing angrily. I heard a door open and shut with a bang. Then the old man came in, and his lips were set in a thin, blue line. He said nothing for many moments.

"Hilyard, there are many who play on the human heart for gain—the woman who just left is one; and I think hereafter, if we have any secrets to tell, we had better see that we speak softly and keep the nall door shut."

"Mentally I cursed myself for having been taken in by some adventuress; priding myself on my knowledge of those who walk a city's streets, I had stumbled. I knew what he meant. Some one had heard us talking, as we so often did, of his little girl, of their life together, of the details on which the old man so loved to dwell, and had arranged this attempt to play upon the old man. And, worst of all, I knew that the old wounds in his heart had been torn open afresh. It had been a daring attempt, and I had shown very little manliness, but never a word of censure left his lips, though I knew I well deserved it.

"The days went by and the months. Life began to call me from him; offers came my way of better-paying and higher positions; ambition and friendship met in strife in the old battle of the ages. I urged him to go with me and take life easy, but he smiled his gentle, sunny smile as one would to a teasing boy, and said that his fingers were still firm on the fingerboard, that an old dog can never learn new tricks.

"It's the old, old call to youth, sonny," he said quietly one day. "The bird leaves the home nest to try its wings."

"But I would not leave him, and then we had our first quarrel. The arguments he turned upon me were many and logical, but his eyes had a kindlier light that evening after my short refusal to follow his advice, and we had a little supper and jollification that night in a little better restaurant with a little lighter heart.

"It was the next evening that I saw a young fellow, whom I recognized as a fast and dangerous 'sport,' come in with a girl and take a seat back of me a little way. She attracted me not only because of her beauty, but because her face seemed only touched with the lines and other things that betray a woman's wrongful life. I pitied her a little as I noted the man with whom she had come.

"We came to the emotional part. I saw the old man slide his violin tenderly under his chin, the white fingers fell, the long bow crept across the strings gently, and the soft, sweet, plaintive strains dreamed through the hush of the quiet house. The girl moved just a bit, then her eyes fell from the stage to him, her mouth fluttered a little open, and her eyes widened. There was a quick, indrawn breath, barely perceptible where I sat. I saw a sudden, startling change come over her face; something in her eyes seemed begging and pleading with her soul to tell her where she had heard that strain before.

"The rest of the evening she did not take her eyes from him. Mindful of my former experience, I regarded the occurrence as merely another instance of the power of a bit of music and the old man's skill. I saw her speak to her escort, and he made some careless answer. At the close of the play she hesitated a moment, as if she were coming up; then, at a sharp word from the man, she turned and they went out.

"We played until the halls were empty, and stayed a little while, as was our habit, to chat with the others and arrange a few incidentals. As we stepped out, the girl came from the shadows and put her hand on his arm. In one word, as she spoke it, went what neither I nor any living man can describe:

"Father!"

"The pause that followed, a second hand could not mark, but in it was crowded for me more than tongue can tell or heart feel.

"Without a word, he turned sharply on his heel, saying 'Come!' to me. Silence was his bitterest condemnation. He had not forgotten that moment when he thought he had found her and had not. I started to follow, when she said, 'Oh, please!' I paused—I could not help it; the old man went on. There was something in her voice that held me. It was just a girl's pleading voice, rising from her soul and heart, full of pain, of hope, and of great longing.

"'Oh, do you suppose—that—I—'

"I pulled her into the light, and a shock went over me. She did look like the girl of the picture—why, I do not know; but something more than my mind was looking through my eyes, I guess. The features were the features of the maid molded to womanhood—the great, dark eyes, shadowed with long lashes; the curve of the small cheek and mouth—yet—

"What do you want?" I asked.

"Take me—oh, please!—to him—were her breathless, pleading words.

"Listen—what do you want of him?" I said sharply.

"Her broken sentences in reply, containing memories that were fragmentary and fitful, convinced me far more than would smooth-flowing speech. I wavered.

"Please!" she begged; "if you don't—"

"I read in her eyes the horror of the fate that awaits women who are at the verge, and I thought what it must mean—what it would mean to me if I were so near a loved one whom I had lost for so many years, and were waiting for the words that meant so much to fall from another's lips. With every bit of my brain I weighed the matter. She stood breathless by. Then I asked God to forgive me if I blundered, and said,

"Come!"

"Our quarters were not far away. I gave her my arm and felt her cling to me in nervous trembling. I looked down once, but could see only the round droop of a small cheek; but I needed no glance to tell me what was in the dark eyes.

"At the foot of the stairs I paused, and, feeling her sway, I steadied her slight form against my arm. 'I have staked more than you think, that you are—if you are not—'

"But I am," she whispered.

"How can you prove it? Those hazy things won't—"

"Wait! I can play it—he—taught me!" her voice rang vibrantly like a silver wire in vibration, as if some new,

strange recollection had dawned upon her.

"Come!" was my answer. My heart was at rest.

"I opened the door into the outer room. For a moment my heart failed me, as I remembered that once before I had opened that door for a girl who had set the old wounds bleeding in his heart. He was in the other room, and the door was closed; I could hear the scratch of his pen as he copied the scores.

"Softly I stole the violin from its case and handed it to her as she stood in the center of the room, and a prayer went silently from my lips that she might not fail. She lifted it awkwardly at first, with white, trembling hands. My whole heart went out to her as she stood there, face to face with the test! Then the violin seemed to find a place; it seemed to snuggle beneath her chin as if it had found, at last, a long-lost friend. She looked at me strangely and smiled—a smile that I have never seen on a human face. The bow wavered a moment, then went down, long, even, steady; and the first strains moved into the old haunting melody—not just as he played it, 'tis true, but the soul was there. Sharp the sound of the writing ceased.

"I had never played it, and I suppose he thought he was listening to what was my first attempt. On the melody went to the closing strains. Suddenly I felt my body stiffen to rigidity! It did not end, but went on into strains I did not know! There was a still hush in the other room—still and deep as around a moonlit sepulcher. There was the crash of a chair overturned, the door swung open, and he staggered through—ah, the picture he made!—the light as of a vision of heaven on his face!

"For a moment—eternity—they looked at each other. Then she sobbed, in a whisper that must have echoed around the throne of Christ, 'Oh, daddy!'

"I caught the violin as she dropped it, and left them alone with their God and their happiness."

Hilyard leaned forward to poke the dead fire in an unseeing way. He smiled across to me. "To say we were happy ever after is true—simply true. That is the old man's violin, and my wife, who just said good-night, is his daughter. As he I love used to say so often in his gentle, trustful way, and say it in truth, I have learned to say with him in truth, 'God does not work by chance.' He came to me with his message of hope and cheer when I was near the last scene, and with the simple little song he loved he called her from a city's millions with God's help. His heart was love, his life was love—may He be good to him! So you have the message of the violin."



A Substitute for the Potato.

EXPERIMENTS are being made in the Southern States with certain useful vegetables, hitherto unknown to this country, such as the yautia, the dasheen, and the taro, which are native principally to subtropical countries. The taro is already familiar as an ornamental plant, called the "elephant's ear," "caladium." All three are related, and their starchy edible roots are highly prized in warm latitudes. In composition and flavor these roots resemble the common potato. The flavor of the yautia, for example, when it is properly cooked, is not easily distinguished from the so-called Irish potato. There are numerous varieties of this vegetable, red, white, and yellow. It is so rich in starch that it yields nearly one-third of its weight in flour, and its leaves are prepared for the table in the same manner as spinach. The principal reason why it is deemed desirable to introduce these plants is that they flourish in lands that are too wet for ordinary crops. According to experiments, they will grow well in this country as far north as the Carolinas. Not only are they highly prized by reason of their

edible qualities, but their high yield of starch affords a prospect of great usefulness for them as stock food or in the production of alcohol. The yautia seems to have been originally native to the West Indies. It was cultivated by the aborigines in those parts hundreds of years before Columbus discovered America. Even to-day, its roots, which resemble sweet potatoes, are raised in that archipelago in great quantities, the production often reaching ten tons to an acre. If the white potato did not exist, they would take the place of it admirably.

♦ ♦ ♦

Motor Boats in China.

IF AMERICAN manufacturers of motor-boats will take the advice of Consul-General Leo Allen Bergholz, at Canton, they will send representatives to China to carry on a systematic campaign to educate the Chinese to the use of the motor-boat. Mr. Bergholz says that would mean the establishing of an agency for the sale and repairing of engines, and he suggests that great care should be taken to turn out skilled native engineers. Such an agency, had better be located at Hong-Kong.

Club Cocktails

A Bottled Delight

When you mix a cocktail, you take chances. When you use CLUB COCKTAILS you don't even have to mix. Just pour over cracked ice and you'll have the most delicious and satisfying drink you ever tasted.

They can't help being better than the mixed at random kind.



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is the Sensation of the Hour

Any person interested in billiards should get this sensational picture demonstrating the way to avoid Miss Cues. We'll send a beautiful photograph of Miss Cue, size 10 x 13, on mat 14 x 17, for

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From the World of Sport



MR. H. H. BREWSTER. MR. A. E. STERLING. MR. O. V. VERNON. MR. E. W. DUKE.

Some of the cups held and owned by the above members of the Lawn Tennis Association of St. Joseph, Mo., which possesses more tennis trophies than any other team in the United States.



MIKE DONLIN.

The proposed transfer of Donlin, the Giants' famous batsman, to the Quakers in exchange for the latter's star hitter and fielder, Magee, and a pitcher, caused a big sensation in baseball circles.



SHERWOOD MAGEE.

Historic British Chairs.

THE FACT that at the next levee King Edward of England will sit in the chair of Henry VII. will render it of interest to recall the existence of other historic chairs. The chair occupied by Charles I. at his trial in Westminster Hall is now in a small hospital at Moreton-in-the-Marsh, in Gloucestershire; the chair of the chief justices of the Court of Common Pleas is in the possession of Lord Coleridge as an heirloom in his family, it having come down to his father, the last chief justice of the Common Pleas and subsequently chief justice of England. The chair of the speaker of the Irish House of Commons, which belongs to Viscount Massereene and Ferrard as a descendant of Mr. Foster (Lord Orill), the last speaker, is in the Museum at Dublin.



The Origin of the Almanac.

THE WORD "almanac" is derived from the Arabic words "al-and manah," which means to count, and thus aptly applies to measurements of time. In ancient days almanacs were employed by the Alexandrian Greeks, but it is uncertain as to when they were actually introduced in Europe. In 1150 A. D. Solomon Jarchus issued an almanac in script, but the first printed one was brought to Vienna in 1457 by the great astronomer, Purbach. The most celebrated almanac maker was an adept in the so-called black art, Nostradamus, and since his time, somewhere toward the middle of the fifteenth century, almanacs with predictions have been in vogue, and their pictorial prophecies and weatherlore have invariably appealed to a large number of people, who are apt to put unswerving confidence in the cryptic remarks of Old Moore and Zadkiel.

Successful Western Banker.

IN THE banking circles of Minneapolis the name of N. O. Werner is credited with two distinct accomplishments. First, Mr. Werner was influential in helping to establish the Swedish-American National Bank; and, some time later, he successfully organized the Scandinavian-American National Bank, both banks being in Minnesota and both being decided influences in Western financial matters. Mr. Werner's position as president of the

latter institution causes him to be widely sought for consultation on money affairs, and his wealth and broad civic sympathies have led him to be greatly esteemed by his Minneapolis neighbors. Despite the work demanded by his large business affairs, Mr. Werner has found time to give attention to municipal educational matters and has also taken an active part in local political affairs. Born and liberally educated in Sweden, Mr. Werner emigrated to America at the age of twenty, and immediately went West to Princeton, Ill. Here he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. Three years later he was elected judge of probate in Minnesota and retained this honor for ten years. In 1888 banking matters claimed almost his entire business attention, and he has been a successful banker ever since.

Mother's will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy for their children. 25c. a bottle.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

(Continued from page 162.)

P. C. M., Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not advise on mining stocks, and have been unable to secure information regarding the Dorothy. I doubt if it has much value.

B., New York: I do not advise about mining stocks, as a rule, unless they are listed on the exchange. I am told that if copper should advance to a normal figure, Nevada Utah would sell higher, but I am not able to give this as the opinion of an expert.

L., Chicago: The difficulty about all small industrial enterprises that offer stock for sale is that shareholders who might wish to dispose of their stock in an emergency would find a very limited market. A stock listed on the New York Stock Exchange can always find a market, and is, therefore, as manager of the syndicate.

C., Detroit, Mich.: The last assessment on Chicago Great Western, according to the original plan, was to be paid October 21st. Five dollars was to be paid August 20th, September 20th, and October 21st. The full details of the Western Maryland plan, which is somewhat voluminous, can be obtained if you will write to Blair & Co., bankers, New York, as managers of the syndicate.

M. J. D., Connecticut: I would not advise you to invest at present. Wait patiently for a decided break, and then buy any good dividend-payer and wait for an advance. If you insist on making a purchase at present, I think Kansas City Southern pref., selling at a little above 70 and paying 4 per cent., or M. K. and T. pref., paying the same rate of interest, might be attractive.

M., Cassopolis, Mich.: 1. I do not know as to the incorporation of the mortgage company in Michigan. Write to the secretary of state at Lansing. 2. I never heard of the company. There are a number of companies selling mortgages on improved real estate in New York, and it would not be difficult to find one that stands well and that can give good security. 3. I cannot advise you about the Home Telephone Securities, as it is purely a local institution, having no connection with Wall Street. Its success depends entirely upon the ability and enterprise of the management.

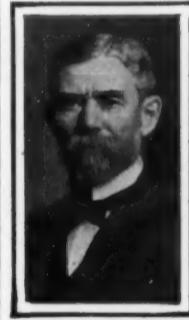
L., Newcastle, Pa.: Corn Products, Erie, and Leather common all offer opportunities for speculation if bought on reactions. I think well of Wabash among the cheap railroad stocks, and especially Wabash pref., but I would not advise buying at the present market, with prices almost as high as they were during the boom that preceded the panic. I know that the public usually rushes in to buy when stocks are highest. That is the time when insiders are selling. If we have an advance in Wall Street, it cannot last long or go very far, because it starts with a market at too high a figure.

C., New Rochelle, N. Y.: 1. Corn Products Refining and American Ice Securities are of comparatively recent creation, and therefore you cannot get the figures for ten years back. 2. The corn crop has something to do with the prospects of Corn Products Refining, but not everything, because the price of the raw material always governs that of the finished product. 3. American Ice Securities sold last year as high as 31 $\frac{1}{2}$, and this year as high as 41 $\frac{1}{4}$, and does not pay dividends at present. Its last dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was paid two years ago. It is reported to be earning at the rate of 6 or 7 per cent. this year, and I called attention to its possibilities when it sold considerably lower than at present. Whether it has discounted its prospects for the year or not, I cannot say.

M., Pittsfield, Mass.: 1. I have been unable to obtain any information, but understood that a settlement was being effected through a law firm. If I can ascertain details, will send them to you. 2. You do well to act thrugh your bank. S. Allis-Chalmers, American Steel Foundries, and American Locomotive common all ought to strengthen if prosperous conditions are improved by good crops. An effort to put up all these stocks is being made, but they have already had a considerable advance. Richard H. Swartwout of the Stock Exchange firm of Swartwout & Appenzellar, after a visit to the various plants of the American Steel Foundries, makes a very favorable report regarding their condition and the increasing volume of orders they are receiving. He speaks very favorably of the outlook.

L., Philadelphia: 1. Gilt-edged bonds, like B. and O. 4s, M. K. and T. 1st 4s, Reading general 4s, C. B. C. and St. L. general 4s, and N. P. 4s, will hardly sell at much higher figures in the near future, because investments to better advantage can be made in good stocks, and because a large amount of fixed capital has been absorbed in the purchase of investment securities, and the chances are that surplus funds will not be so generally available for this purpose. 2. Industrial bonds, like the Armour 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ s, Am. Ag. 5s, and Va.-Car. Chem. 5s, have not enjoyed as great an advance as gilt-edged investment bonds, and, unless there is a decided slump in the market, will not react very much. 3. You are wise in making your investments with care and safety, so that you can realize quickly in an emergency. 4. Better bargains will be found in the stock market than in the bond market if there should be a break in the former. 5. The short-term notes are well secured and would serve your purpose, but in a declining market they are not active and would not be as easily sold as bonds.

NEW YORK, August 5, 1909. JASPER.



N. O. WERNER,
President Scandinavian-American National
Bank, of Minneapolis,
Minn.

Need for a Perfect Paint.

IN SO FAR as both oxygen and moisture are necessary in order that corrosion may proceed, it can easily be seen that the function of a protective paint is to exclude both of these elements entirely. It has long been the practice to use linseed-oil film, which is an excessively poor structure, acting somewhat as a sponge toward moisture and freely allowing the passage of oxygen. The function of the pigments employed in paint is therefore at least threefold: First, there is the more obvious one of imparting color; second, the filling up of the pores or interstices in the oil film, thus rendering it as impervious to moisture and air as possible; and, third, to aid the composite film in drying or oxidizing to a compact, impenetrable covering. Very little work has as yet been done upon paints from this point of view, but, with the clear conception of the factors involved in the corrosion of iron, an intelligent study is made possible and valuable results can be predicted with certainty. The porosity of paint films which contain no linseed oil, but are composed of various bituminous materials which may be adapted for the purpose, is also a field which can be studied with profit and with a view to increasing their moisture and oxygen excluding properties.

NEW INVENTION!

NO MORE WASH DAY!

NEW METHOD

Of Cleaning Clothes

Cleans Family Wash in 30 to 50 Minutes—

Woman's Hardest Work Made Easy—

No Rubbing, No Motors, No Chemicals.

NOT A WASHING MACHINE

DOES IN ONE OPERATION THE WORK OF WASH BOARD, WASHING MACHINE AND WASH BOILER.

SEE HOW SIMPLE—DIFFERENT, EASY,

Put on any stove—add water, then soap, then clothes—move knob occasionally. In 5 to 8 minutes first batch clean—next batch same way, same water—in 30 to 50 minutes family wash clean. **No labor, no injury to clothes.**



Cleans woolens, flannels, blankets, or colored clothes, as well as white goods, finest lace, curtains, bed clothes. **Saves time, fuel, labor.**

EASY WAY in 30 to 50 minutes cleans washing which before took entire day. All metal, strong, durable, sanitary, light in weight. Easily used, cleaned, handled—always ready. Child or weakly woman can use it. **Saves wash-day drudgery.**

Users Praise the "Easy Way."

J. McGee, Tenn., writes:—"One young lady cleaned day's washing in one hour with Easy Way—another in 45 minutes." Mrs. T. Bullen, Canada, writes:

"I washed bedding, heavy quilts, curtains, etc., without rubbing." Lauretta Mitchell, O., writes:

"Done a big washing in 45 minutes—sold 3 already."

A. D. Poppleton, N. Y.:—"Gives perfect satisfaction. Washed bed quilts, greasy overalls and fine clothes. Greatest thing on earth." F. E. Post, Pa., writes:

TWO WEEKS WASHING IN 45 MINUTES.

Clothes cleaned without rubbing." J. H. Barrett, Ark., after ordering 38 Easy Ways says:—"You have the greatest invention I ever heard of." J. W. Myers, Ga., says:—"Find check for 12 Easy Ways. Greatest invention to womanhood, forever abolishing miserable wash-day. **Sell it yourself.**

AGENTS GETTING RICH

R. O. Cowan, N. Y., placed 13 in 6 hours—(profit \$39.00.) Mrs. J. Brown sold 10 in 3 days—(profit \$30.00.) K. J. Blevins, O., writes—"Made 7 calls, sold 5 one day"—(profit \$15.00.) R. H. Latimore, Pa., writes:—"Sold 4 this morning. Never turned down." A. G. Witt, Pa.—"Received Easy Way yesterday; sold 4 to-day—not out for orders." Mrs. Gerrish, Mont., ordered sample, then 1 dozen, then 100—(profit over \$300.00.) Just made one shipment 100 Easy Ways to Russian agent. N. Boucher, Mass., orders 75 more, says:—"Everybody wants one, best business I ever had." A. S. Verrett, La., sold 8 in one day—(profit \$24.00.)

FREE SAMPLE To Agents

We want managers, agents, men or women, home or traveling, all or part time, to show, take orders and appoint agents. **Easy Way new article**, not worked to death. Best seller out. Every family wants one. People glad to see it demonstrated; buy without being asked, and throw away costly washing machines to use it. **Only 2 sales a day means \$36.00 a week profit.**

Price only \$6.00 ready for use. Sent anywhere. Not sold in stores. **Order one for your own use.**

YOUR MONEY REFUNDED IF NOT SATISFACTORY. Send for Free Sample offer, special agents' proposition, etc. **Costs nothing to investigate.** Send name and address anyway for full description. Write today. **Harrison Mfg. Co., 1065 Harrison Building, Cincinnati 0.**

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EARL'S ANTOI has established a most remarkably successful record in the treatment of the Liquor Habit. It is simple and effective. The drink is pleasantly exhilarating in operation, it is most effective in results, and

THE COST IS A MERE TRIFLE

The Antoi Treatment will not hamper you with inconvenient or embarrassing conditions, for you can carry those tiny capsules in your vest pocket and take them while attending to your ordinary business—without consulting anyone or attracting the attention of inquisitive people.

I am **absolutely certain** of the successful outcome of the Antoi Treatment that I fearlessly

GUARANTEE

the return of your money in full, without question or comment, should you not be thoroughly satisfied with the result. I have signed guarantee under the Food and Drugs Act—that Antoi does not contain any drug injurious to health, so just as soon as you have made up your mind

TO QUIT DRINKING

write for my Free Booklet on the Curious Manifestations produced by Light, Medium, and Heavy Drinking; study therein your own particular symptoms, and send for a bottle of Antoi.

Clip this notice out, for future reference, but write now for my Free Booklet. Address, JOHN C. EARL, Antoi Laboratories, 629 Gates Avenue, Montclair, N. J., U. S. A.

Spain in the Throes of Foreign and Civil War

Espana en el Apogeo de la Guerra Colonial y Civil



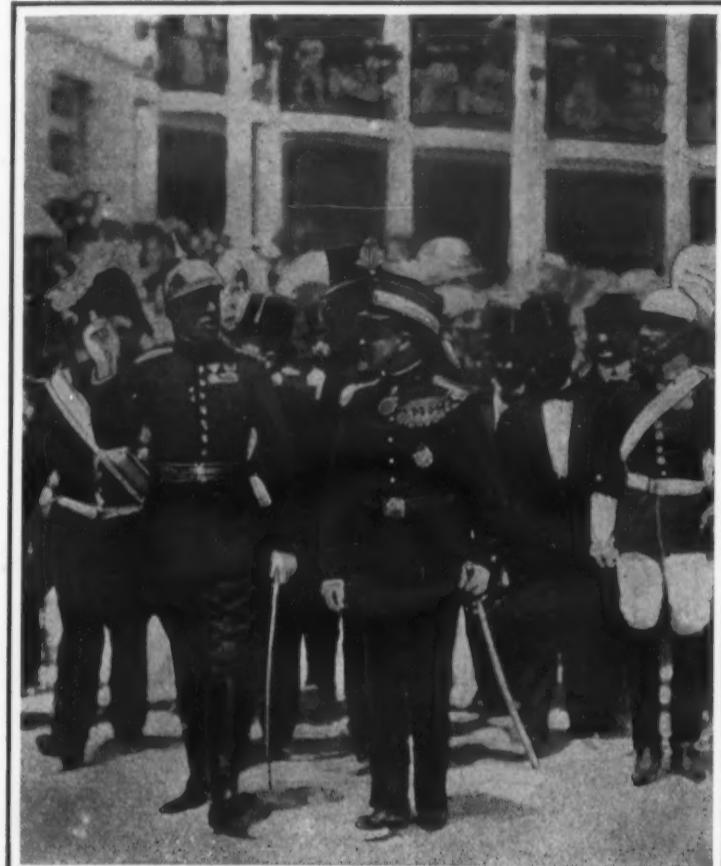
THE AFRICAN CITY OF MELILLA ABOUT WHOSE WALLS THE MOORS HAVE DONE THEIR MOST DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The Spanish troops in the first day's defense of this city lost 3,000 men in killed and wounded.—*L' Illustration*.
La ciudad africana de Melilla bajo cuyos muros los moros han librado sus mas desesperados combates. Las tropas españolas, en los primeros días de la defensa de esta ciudad, perdieron 3,000 hombres en muertos y heridos.



FEARLESS MOORISH TROOPS ON THE WAY TO THE SCENE OF ACTION.
Fighting with the desperation and courage of fanatics, these African soldiers are proving dangerous foes to the Spanish army.—*L' Illustrazione Italiana*.

Valerosas tropas moras en camino a la escena de acción. Combatiendo con la desesperación y coraje de fanáticos, estos soldados africanos están probando que son peligrosos enemigos para las armas españolas.



KING ALFONSO WITH HIS NAVAL AND MILITARY ADVISERS.
The young Spanish ruler has seen his kingdom thrown into the agonies of anarchy and rebellion almost over night.—*Nuevo Mundo*.
El Rey Alfonso con sus consejeros navales y militares. El joven monarca español ha visto su reino arrojado a las agonías de la anarquía y rebelión, casi en una noche.



SPANISH ARTILLERY ADVANCING ON THE DOUBLE QUICK TO QUELL THE STREET RIOTS IN BARCELONA WHERE IT WAS ACTIVELY USED WITH GRIM RESULTS.
La artillería española avanzando al trote para aplacar los motines en las calles de Barcelona, donde fue activamente usada con resultados sana.

Revolution Startles Spain.

REVOLUTION and foreign war never attacked a government with more startling suddenness than they burst upon Spain from Africa and Barcelona. From the most peaceful of European nations, King Alfonso's kingdom was turned, almost without warning, into a hotbed of revolution, and a desperate defender of its arms in Morocco. In an effort to stamp out anarchy and revolution in Barcelona, the Spanish troops have already slaughtered over one thousand, and the wounded and badly injured list is estimated variously from twenty-five to thirty thousand. This, added to the heavy losses of the Spanish army in Morocco, variously estimated from three to five thousand in killed and wounded, makes perhaps the gravest situation which a European nation has faced in some time.

The immediate trouble in Morocco began on July 8th. On that day a party of seven Spanish workmen, engaged in repairing a bridge over the Sidi-Nuna, were attacked by a band of Kabyles. Four Spaniards were killed and one wounded, the Moors seizing and

mutilating the bodies of the dead. The provocation was such that the Spanish government could not ignore it, and troops were immediately rushed to the scene of disturbance. The Moorish tribes quickly united, and in the fighting about the city of Melilla have shown fanatical bravery and unusual strength.

The military movements in Africa, accompanied as they have been by great Spanish loss of life, have



THE CRADLE OF SPANISH ANARCHY AND CIVIL WAR.
Panoramic view of Barcelona, Spain, where the domestic unrest has assumed the gravest crisis and whose streets have run with blood during the present revolutionary outbreak.
La cuna de la anarquía española y guerra civil. Vista panorámica de Barcelona, España, donde la inquietud doméstica ha asumido la más grave crisis y en cuyas calles ha corrido la sangre durante el actual levantamiento revolucionario.

not from the first received the sympathy of the Spanish populace. The province of Catalonia, situated along the Mediterranean, almost immediately exhibited signs of hostile feeling, and Spain's anxiety for her army in Morocco was soon turned into the fear of a successful revolution at home. Barcelona became the heart of a seething insurrection. Her gutters have literally run with blood, and the city is riddled from the terrific fire of the Spanish artillery. A feature of the riots in Barcelona has been the fury of the women, who have pelted the soldiers with stones and led some of the most furious fighting against the troops. Another disagreeable feature of the outbreaks has been the hostility displayed toward religion. Churches, colleges, and convents are

the object of special hostility on the part of the revolutionists, and many have been wrecked and burned. The Spanish trade unions have been in active sympathy with the revolt, and have caused a serious situation in the northern part of the country. To prevent this trade-union sentiment from spreading, the government seized all the telegraph and telephone wires and instituted a strict mail censorship.

Mexico Terribly Scoured by Earthquakes

Mejico terriblemente azotado por temblores de tierra



THE BEAUTIFUL HARBOR OF ACAPULCO, THE ANCIENT MEXICAN CITY, WHICH WAS ALMOST TOTALLY DESTROYED BY THE EARTHQUAKE AND WAS LATER SWEPT BY A TREMENDOUS TIDAL-WAVE.



WHERE THE EARTHQUAKE FURY PLACED ITS WITHERING HAND IN CHILPANCINGO—THE CATHEDRAL AT CHILPANCINGO—THIS CHARMING CITY, WHICH HAD JUST RECOVERED FROM DESTRUCTION BY EARTHQUAKES IN 1907, WAS AGAIN ALMOST COMPLETELY DESTROYED.

Donde el temblor de tierra puso con furia su desvastadora mano en Chilpancingo. La Catedral en Chilpancingo. Esta encantadora ciudad, que justamente se había restablecido después de su destrucción por el temblor de tierra en 1907, fue otra vez casi completamente destruida.

La hermosa bahía de Acapulco, la antigua ciudad mejicana, que fue casi totalmente destruida por el temblor de tierra y que fue más tarde barrida por una tremenda ola marina.



BRICK WALLS CRUMBLE LIKE CHALK IN THE GRASP OF THE EARTHQUAKES' TERROR—THE TEMPLE OF SAN FRANCISCO CHILAPA—THIS CITY, BADLY WRECKED IN THE 1907 EARTHQUAKES, IS AGAIN PARTIALLY IN RUINS.



IT IS UPON SUCH PEACEFUL SCENES AS THIS THAT MEXICAN EARTHQUAKES BURST ALMOST UNANNOUNCED—CUERNAVACA, WHICH SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE AND WHERE MANY LIVES WERE LOST—THE NATIVE LABORING CLASSES BORE THE BURDEN OF THE FATALITIES.

The terrific earthquake disturbances which recently horrified all Mexico, besides destroying several large towns and cities, left a death list of many hundreds. Terrifying phenomena accompanied the seismic disturbances, such as tremendous underground reports and spectacular electrical fires from the mountain tops. The earth trembled and rocked like the waves of the ocean, cracking great cavernous fissures across the mountains, from which deadly sulphurous fumes were emitted.

Chances for Leslie's Readers.

NOTHING is more health-giving and invigorating than a taste of outdoor life. The paradise for the fisherman and camper is the Algonquin National Park of Ontario, a woodland of 2,000,000 acres of fishing and game preserve, with speckled trout, black bass, and salmon trout abounding in its 1,200 lakes and rivers; good hotels and plenty of places for camping and roughing it—an ideal spot for those who seek to escape hay fever and who want to get away from the cares and perplexities of a busy life. This new territory is known to many Americans, but thousands of new visitors are attracted to it every year. Readers who are interested can get beautifully illustrated publication with description and maps free, if they will write for it to G. W. Vaux, General Passenger Agent, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, Canada; or W. S. Cookson, 917 Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Ill. Other interesting offers are made in this week's LESLIE'S, including the following:

The beautiful and sensational photogravure of Miss Cue, 10 x 13 inches in dimensions, just the thing to adorn a billiard room or library. Send 20 cents in stamps for "Miss Cue's First Appearance," to William A. Spinks & Co., 91 Erie St., Chicago, Ill., the only manufacturers of cue tips in America.

Every merchant, business man, and bookkeeper who wants to save time and assure accuracy should have an adding machine. One will be sent on five days' free trial to any of our readers. If you like it, it will cost you \$25. If you don't, send it back. It is a wonder. Write for free catalogue to the Rapid Computer Company, 1912 Tribune Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

"A Genial Philosopher" is the title of an interesting booklet that will be sent to our readers if they will write to Val. Blatz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., and mention LESLIE'S.

Do you suffer from prickly heat, sunburn, chafing? Send for free sample of Mennen's Borated Talcum Toilet Powder. Positive relief, removes all odors of perspiration, and just the thing to use after shaving. Write to Gerhard Mennen Company, Newark, N. J., and mention LESLIE'S.

Every one who has a dynamo or motor should send for the free catalogue of Ignition Specialties to the Dayton Electrical Manufacturing Company, 141 St. Clair St., Dayton, O.

Do you want to learn the real-estate business or how fortunes are made in patents? Do you want to

try an agency to see how much business you can do during your summer vacation? Read the varied and attractive announcements in this issue. Some of them will certainly give you the opportunity you seek.

Bicycles for everybody! And bicycle supplies at factory prices, half the usual rates. Send for large art catalogue free to the Mead Cycle Company, Dept. C-273, Chicago, Ill.

A wonderful variety of novelties of all kinds, useful for decoration of the home, for church and social celebrations, for Christmas holiday and special day goods, for souvenirs and favors, interesting, useful, unique. Everybody will find something, and at little cost, that he or she will specially want. Send for the free catalogue of novelties to W. F. Miller, Dept. A, 158 Park Row, New York. Mention LESLIE'S.

We wish to remind our readers that it will be to their advantage and please us if, in answering advertisements, they will always mention that they are readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

♦ ♦ ♦

Negroes in the Professions.

FROM the large number of negroes who have adopted professions of law, medicine, teaching, and the church, it is evident that the negro race has learned the practical value of education not only to themselves, but to their fellow-negroes. The adoption of professions by negroes has come to be looked upon as a very common thing in the North. In Philadelphia, for example, where there are now over eighty thousand negroes, there are few large professional institutions which deny entrance to them. Negroes have studied in all departments of the University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson Medical College, Temple University, Hahnemann Medical College, the Medico-Chirurgical College, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the School of Industrial Art, the School of Pedagogy, the Normal School, and others. Quite as great a factor in building up a negro professional class in the North is the heavy migration from the South, which creates a field for negroes to practice among their fellows the humane and educational professions. In Chicago large segregated

sections of negroes, like the second, third, and fourth wards, and in Philadelphia the seventh ward, have been responsible for the growth of the great city churches and the development of a new type of minister, as well as for the multiplication of physicians, lawyers, dentists, and teachers. According to the census reports of 1900, there were then in the Northern States among the negroes 2,600 clergymen, 109 dentists, 280 lawyers, 2,118 musicians and teachers of music, 141 government officials, 474 physicians and surgeons, 805 in other professions, and 1,335 actors and showmen. Some negroes have held judgeships and other public positions connected with the profession of law. There are negro assistant United States district attorneys, one in Boston and one in Chicago, graduates of Harvard and the University of Michigan respectively. In Chicago there are an assistant State attorney, an assistant county attorney, and an assistant city attorney who are negroes; and in the last election for municipal judges in that city, a negro was defeated for a judgeship by considerably less than five hundred votes. During the last ten years a great many negro lawyers, who originally practiced in the South, have moved to the large cities of the North, where they say they find larger opportunity.

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New York's Profitless Forest Domain.

(Continued from page 148.)
declare that judicious cutting of ripe timber greatly benefits a forest, and Mr. Wadsworth said that this practice is followed by every great government in managing its timber lands, except the

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Tired, Sweating, Aching feet. At all drugists, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

ARE YOU BLIND to Cuba's Possibilities?

DO YOU realize the wonderful opportunities offered by this fruitful, frost-less island at our very doors?

"America seems absolutely blind to Cuba's possibilities," said Sir William C. Van Horne to a Herald representative in London, May 5, 1909. "Cuba offers one of the finest fields for American investment, yet is little dreamed of by American business men. The best opportunities are in raising citrus fruit and cattle." Sir William has several millions invested in Cuban railways and other property.



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government of New York State. He declared that the time would come for this State to wake up and utilize properly its great timber possessions. This, he remarked, should be done under strict supervision, and it would yield a large income yearly to the State, would tend to lessen the scarcity of lumber, and, by clearing much fallen timber, would decrease the danger of forest fires and improve the health of the forest.

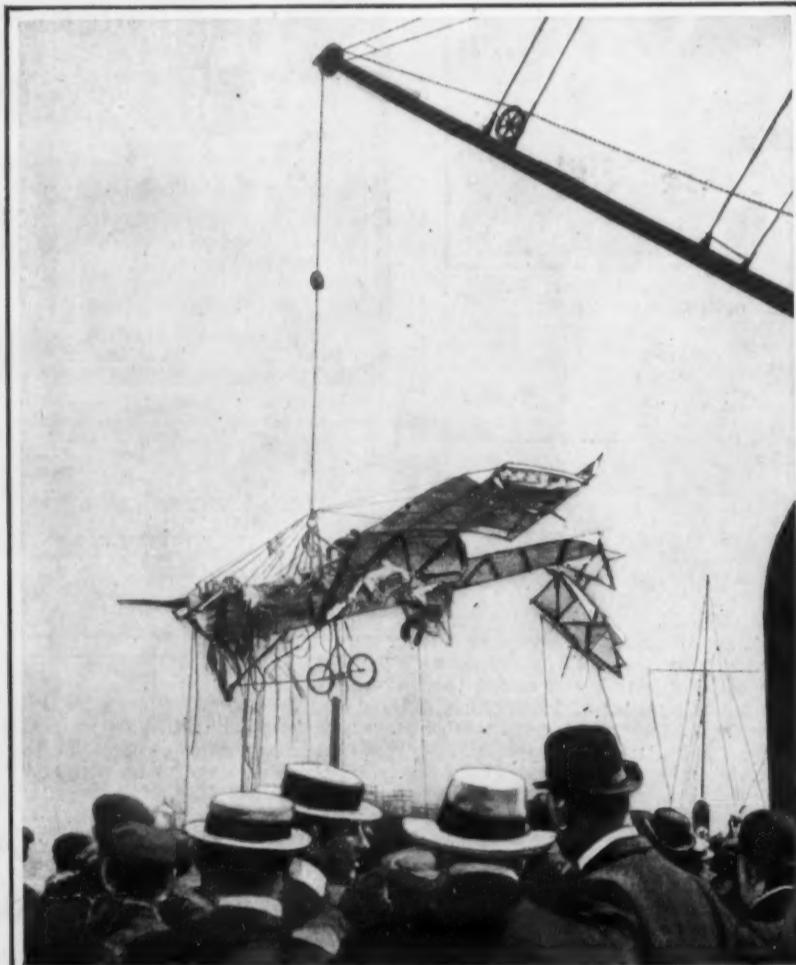
Mr. Wadsworth advanced another, and what is likely to be a very popular, proposition for the utilization of the State's forests, saying, "They should be great pleasure grounds, where a man of moderate means may take his wife and children, and spend a month or so in the summertime in an unpretentious cottage or camp on the shores of some one of the beautiful lakes and ponds. A more general use of that region would be conducive to the greater health and happiness of our people. To-day, in a large measure, the public generally, with the exception of the well-to-do, are deprived of this enjoyment, are shut out by this very clause in the constitution. It seems to me that some provision should be made by the State for the use and enjoyment of its property by the people generally. Would it not be feasible for the State to permit individuals to lease for short terms and at very low rentals the hundreds and hundreds of available cottage and camp sites along the shores of those lakes and ponds—all under the strictest regulations and supervision?"

The Marvelous Aeroplane Coming into Its Own

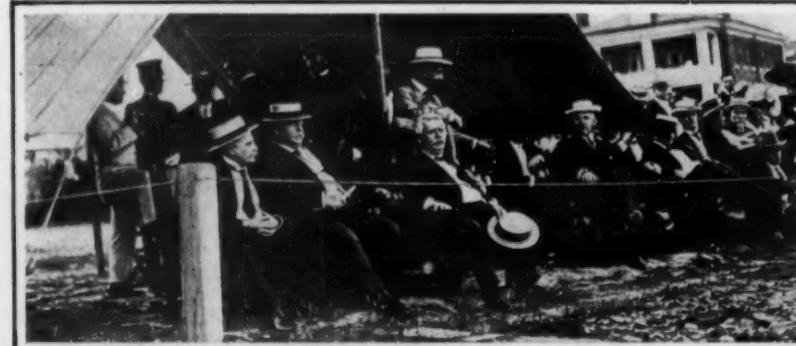


BLERIOT, THE FIRST TO BRIDGE THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WITH AN AIRSHIP.

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ALMOST AS HIGH AS SOME TARIFF SCHEDULES HE HAD HEARD OF—PRESIDENT TAFT AND A DISTINGUISHED PARTY AT FORT MYER, VA., WATCHING THE WRIGHT AEROPLANE ROMP HOME.

The last few weeks have been full of spectacular achievements in the aeroplane world. Blériot, the Frenchman, stoled up before daybreak on the French cliffs at Calais and leaped across the channel to England on his tiny monoplane almost before his rivals had time to rub their sleepy eyes. Hubert Latham, another Frenchman, came very near repeating this success the following day, but fell to the sea within a stone's throw of John Bull's territory. The Wright brothers, after a series of brilliant aerial maneuvers at Fort Myer Va., attained the zenith of hard-earned success in a record-breaking ten-mile cross-country cruise.

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By James Montgomery Flagg



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